



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-125
Friday
30 June 1989

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

U.S. Envoy, JSP's Doi Agree To Hold Talks *OW3006063589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost and Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi agreed Friday to hold regular talks, the country's No. 1 opposition party said.

Armacost met with Doi at JSP Headquarters for 50 minutes to discuss Japan-U.S. relations and Japan's political climate.

Doi told Armacost that Japan's political world is undergoing a major transformation with the JSP preparing to take over power from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The LDP has remained in continuous power since its founding in 1955.

Doi assured the American envoy that the JSP would continue the LDP's policies regarding Japan-U.S. relations and would seek to improve them, officials said.

The JSP is opposed to security arrangements with the United States and supports unarmed neutrality for the country.

Doi also told Armacost that her party is against liberalizing rice imports, as is often pressed by U.S. rice millers.

Soviets Deny Tokyo Embassy 'Den of Spies' *OW3006104289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Soviet diplomatic officials here Friday described as "rubbish" a Japanese magazine's assertion that the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo is a den of spies and issued a call for "journalistic responsibility."

The officials, commenting on an article in the premier edition of the weekly magazine "THEMIS," said the publication served as evidence that certain elements in Japan "do not want to see a normalization of Soviet-Japan relations."

The five-page article, which featured a birds-eye view of the Soviet Embassy compound and an organizational chart of its top officers, said that over half of the embassy's personnel were either KGB agents or operatives of the GRU (military intelligence).

"It's all cock-and-bull," one Soviet official said. "It's an extremely poor-taste and cheap (magazine), and it probably won't have much influence."

But the official expressed worry that some Japanese people, "who don't know the facts," may purchase the magazine to read on the train and "take these irresponsible lies at face value." He said that while the atmosphere surrounding Soviet-Japan relations has improved markedly in recent months, the relationship "remains extremely fragile."

"It's too early to say that the trend will not be reversed," he cautioned, inferring that such articles could adversely affect relations.

The Soviet officials were reluctant to delve into specific allegations in the article, entitled "An Exposure of the Soviet Embassy, An Intelligence Fortress," but one said the allegations were "almost 100 percent" fiction.

"The article claims that the Soviet Embassy maintains so many antennas on its rooftop for spy contacts with the home country. But look at all the antennas on the U.S., British and West German Embassies," another said.

Officials did not respond to the assertion that Japanese special police regularly film the comings and goings of embassy personnel from an apartment rented across the street from its entrance.

One senior official remarked that these police must be very elusive if they indeed follow embassy personnel around Tokyo as claimed by the magazine because he has never noticed.

He joked that the chart of top embassy officers was incomplete because his name and face were not present.

Another official hailed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno for repeatedly stressing when he was foreign minister that both countries should take care of their budding relationship.

"It's a shame that not everyone in Japan shares this view," he said, adding that anti-Soviet forces here have drummed up uncalled for suspicion against the Soviet people.

USSR's Shishlin, Soviet Envoy Call on NHK *OW2906041189 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Text] Shishlin, deputy chief of the CPSU Propaganda Department, who is charged with the mass media sector, paid a visit to NHK today accompanied by Soviet Ambassador to Japan Solovyev. He watched high-definition television, which has been called the next-generation television.

Shishlin and Ambassador Solovyev called on NHK President Shima and exchanged views on high-definition television and other NHK programs.

During the hour-long meeting, NHK President Shima stressed that NHK's high-definition TV is technically superior to the European version. He made the comment because General Secretary Gorbachev showed great interest in the new advanced TV system being developed in Europe during his visit to West Germany in mid-June.

After watching a documentary of the Seoul Olympic games on high-definition TV, Shishlin and the Soviet ambassador praised the new system as revolutionary and true to life. Showing profound interest in the system, they asked if it is possible to view it in Moscow, too.

Mr Shima said that he has an offer from Moscow TV to visit Moscow and, if there is a request for a demonstration of high-definition TV, he will make arrangements for a demonstration in the Soviet capital.

Mitsuzuka To Attend ASEAN Ministers Meeting
OW3006045889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT
30 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will leave Tokyo July 4 for Singapore to attend an annual meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers this year in Brunei, the Foreign Ministry said on Friday.

According to his itinerary released Friday, Mitsuzuka will fly to Brunei's capital of Bandar Seri Begawan on July 5 following an overnight stay in Singapore.

Before heading to Brunei, Mitsuzuka will pay a courtesy call on Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on July 5.

Mitsuzuka will attend a July 6-8 meeting with his counterparts from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which are linked in a regional grouping of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Foreign ministers of Japan, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the European Community Commission will attend the expanded ministerial session, the Foreign Ministry said.

High on the agenda are a wide variety of political and economic matters involving Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, officials said.

While in Brunei, Mitsuzuka will be received in audience with King Hassanah Bolkiah.

Prior to the expanded session with dialogue partners, ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to hold a meeting July 3-4.

The Japanese foreign minister will leave Brunei and arrive in Singapore on July 8.

He will return home on July 9.

Labor Organization Suspends Exchanges With PRC
OW2906141489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Japan's largest labor organization, Rengo, said Thursday it will suspend exchanges with China in protest against the Chinese Government's crackdown on pro-democracy movement.

The 5.4 million-strong Japanese private sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) said it will instruct all its affiliated unions to suspend exchanges with China.

But the Council of All Japan Transport Workers' Unions (Unyu Roren), which belongs to Rengo, said it will not cancel an invitation to Chinese labor representatives to attend a meeting scheduled for July 5-6 in Matsuyama.

Two representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the only legal union organization in China, are scheduled to attend Unyu Roren's regular annual convention.

Meanwhile, leaders of Rengo and Japan's second largest labor organization, Sohyo, demanded that the Japanese Government protest to China over its suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators.

Representatives of Rengo and Sohyo filed the demand with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa.

The 4.5 million-strong General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) has already told its member unions to suspend exchanges with China.

Vietnamese Refugees Protest Media Coverage
OW2806111789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT
28 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Angry refugees awaiting resettlement turned back reporters from a major Japanese media firm Wednesday protesting coverage classifying them as "migrant workers" and harming their chances at gaining asylum.

Some 80 Vietnamese carrying placards in English and Chinese shouted protests against newspaper articles terming them "economic," not "political" refugees.

Indochinese fleeing their homeland for economic reasons are not recognized as refugees by the United Nations. Those not escaping from political persecution may be repatriated in line with measures adopted at a U.N. conference in Geneva on Indochinese refugees in early June.

A November 1985 article in the ASAHI SHIMBUN referred to Indochinese boat people in southern Japan's Omura refugee camp as "migrants" saying only Japan

extended lavish assistance to such people and conditions in Vietnam were better than those in the Philippines, a source of illegal workers to Japan.

One of the group, speaking through an interpreter, said recent articles in ASAHI had continued to reflect such an interpretation. Refugee center officials turned back reporters from the newspaper and ASAHI television in the face of the protest.

Protesters said they were warned against ASAHI coverage through a web of communications by mail and telephone among Vietnamese resettled abroad, those still in refugee camps and relatives and friends remaining at home.

Some 11 refugees, most bound for the U.S., left a center near Tokyo Bay for a separate facility on the same day. United Nations officials judged the group's chances of gaining asylum as good as most had relatives or friends in the U.S.

Group member Tran Danh San, a dissident lawyer, carried with him a letter to U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy from friends in the U.S. asking for intervention in speeding up his resettlement process. Tran was at sea three days before being picked up by the U.S. ship 'Aries' and arriving in Japan on May 15 along with 37 others.

Tran, a former civil servant in the old South Vietnamese administration, said he remained blacklisted by the government after ending 10 years in detention on October 13 last year.

Several hundred Vietnamese have arrived in Japan so far this year overloading normal reception facilities in the town of Omura.

Stricter standards adopted by Southeast Asian nations and major Western nations may be responsible for the increased flow of Indochinese refugees to Japan, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

Ministry Announces Increase in Beef Imports

OW2906175289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Thursday that Japan will import 154,500 tons of beef in the second half of Fiscal 1989 ending March 31, 1990.

The beef is expected to total 334,000 tons in Fiscal 1989, up 60,000 tons from the previous fiscal year, the ministry said.

Japan signed a pact with the U.S. last year to increase beef imports by 60,000 tons per year until Japan liberalizes its domestic market in three years.

Indonesia Guarantees Supply of Oil Products

OW2706203089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—Indonesia, the third largest oil exporter to Japan, will guarantee its future supplies of crude oil and natural gas to Japan, a high-ranking Indonesian official said Tuesday.

Minister of Mining and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita, who is visiting Japan, rejected a news report that the country will reduce its oil shipment to Japan by 40 percent.

The minister's remarks came amid Japanese concerns that the recent swelling demand for Indonesian oil at home and abroad might result in cut of its Japan-bound oil exports.

Ginanjar said Indonesia regards Japan as an important customer and places a high priority on its trade with Japan.

Indonesia is the No. 3 supplier of crude oil to Japan following the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, exporting 2.42 million kiloliters in May, up 32.4 percent from a year earlier.

The minister also said the country is willing to meet the strong oil demands of Taiwan and South Korea by expanding production of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Commenting on high prices of LNG, he hinted that Indonesia may lower prices to boost its exports.

He said Indonesia wants to build more plants and prepare for a bigger LNG market in order to compete better with Singapore and Brunei.

MITI To Review Future Energy Policy

OW1906135789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—A government industrial subcommittee will start reviewing Japan's long-term energy strategy in July to cope with growing demand here for energy resources, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Monday.

The subcommittee of MITI's Agency of Natural Resources and Energy will meet once a month to draft a report by next spring on Japan's overall energy policy for future, the official said.

Industrial leaders, academics and consumers will make up the subcommittee which will study the development of new energy resources, global environmental problems and the use of nuclear power.

The official said a series of meetings will cover general issues regarding energy resources until September and then focus on specific issues such as the balance of domestic demand and supply of crude oil.

Japan's energy consumption in Fiscal 1987 rose 4.8 percent from a year before, and 5.4 percent in Fiscal 1988.

Assuming an average rise of 1.3 percent per annum in demand for crude oil, the official forecast such an increase will result in a shortage of about 2.7 million kiloliters of crude oil in the year 2000.

The subcommittee will therefore explore new ways to save energy and create fresh energy resources, the official said.

Regarding the use of nuclear power as a new energy source, the official stressed that the views of other nations on the issue would be taken into account as public movements against nuclear power are gaining ground worldwide.

The subcommittee will also assess supply costs of energy resources and study the effective use of natural resources in general, the official added.

EPA Predicts Continued Economic Growth in 1989
OW2706210389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT
27 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—Japan's economy, now on an expansionary path, will continue to grow in the months to come, according to indicators released Tuesday by the Economic Planning Agency.

The leading indicator for April, the latest reporting month, stood at 70.0, staying above the so-called boom-or-bust line of 50 for the first time in three months, the agency said.

A reading above 50 means the economy will expand, while a level below 50 indicates it will contract, according to the agency.

The agency had earlier put the leading index for March at 54.5, but revised it to 46.2 due to sluggish quarterly data such as construction order backlogs, which had not been tallied initially in the March index.

"Judging from the April indicator, we think the current economic expansion will continue at least within this year as the indicator points to trends at least in the upcoming six months," an agency official said.

The coincident indicator, a measure of the current state of the economy, sagged to 50.0 from 77.3 in March.

The official traced the decline largely to weak data on industrial production, sales at department stores and those at wholesalers, which pushed related components in the indicator into the minus column.

The official said, however, that the turnaround in these components came largely in reaction to bullish data in March, when consumers went on a buying spree ahead of the introduction of a consumption tax and manufacturers boosted output due to brisk demand seen ahead of the new tax.

The lagging director, which gauges economic performance in the recent past, has now stood above 50 for 18th months in a row, despite falling to 57.1 from 87.5 the month before.

Uno Tells Businesswomen Government Not Temporary
OW2906213489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1510 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, plagued by allegations of an extramarital affair, told a group of 16 businesswomen Thursday that his cabinet was not a temporary one.

"I do not at all consider my cabinet to be transitional," he was quoted telling the entrepreneurs during a nearly 80-minute meeting held in a downtown hotel.

Organizer Eiichi Nakao, a ruling party member of the House of Representatives, quoted the businesswomen as complimenting him on his "international manners," and said the women urged him not to get bogged down in "low-level problems," presumably a reference to the scandal over Uno's alleged relationship with a geisha.

They also asked Uno to upgrade Japan's education system and "aesthetic" education, which some said is lagging in comparison to other industrialized countries.

Nakao initially told reporters that he had arranged the gathering, officially announced earlier in the day, at the request of the businesswomen, who had expressed concern that the prime minister was too occupied with "low level" issues.

Later Nakao revised his explanation, saying that the meeting had been planned earlier to provide his female acquaintances with an opportunity to discuss current issues.

Ayako Matsuda, president of Matsuda Golf, said she told Uno that Japan must put more emphasis on values and morals.

Asked about whether Uno should make a public response on the geisha's allegations that he paid her for sexual favors, she said "I am a businesswoman, I have

nothing to do with geisha talk." She added that such issues were not limited to Uno, and that she hoped society as a whole would improve its moral level.

Meets With Top LDP Officials

OW2906133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno met three top officers of his ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Thursday night at a Tokyo restaurant.

It is not known immediately what the four men discussed.

Uno, emerging from the 70-minute session, said he and the three men discussed how to fight the July 23 House of Councillors election.

The three men were Ryutaro Hashimoto, LDP secretary general, Kiyoshi Mizuno, chairman of the LDP's decision-making Executive Council, and Keijiro Murata, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council.

Asked Not To Help in Tokyo Election

OW3006062089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT
30 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—The Tokyo branch of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Friday it has decided to ask the party president, Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, not to make campaign speeches on behalf of its candidates in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly elections slated for Sunday.

The decision came after news reports said Uno was considering stepping down due to an alleged extramarital relationship with a geisha.

Uno later denied he might relinquish his office only one month after he took over as prime minister in a bid to clean up the ruling party's image, tarnished by the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

In a speech delivered on the opening day of campaigning a week ago, Uno was met by women bearing placards protesting the geisha scandal.

The LDP has since received requests for the prime minister to assist in the campaign, but a Tokyo party official said that at this point an appearance by Uno "would not be a plus for candidates."

Tokyo Poll Says 10.2 Percent Support Uno

OW2906070289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno is approved of by 10.2 percent of voters in Metropolitan Tokyo, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE public opinion poll released on Thursday.

The poll also showed that those who do not support the Uno cabinet stood at 70 percent.

Analysts said the low level of support for the Uno cabinet reflects metropolitan voters' displeasure with Uno's geisha scandal, as well as with the Recruit influence peddling scandal and the 3 percent consumption tax.

The telephone poll covered 500 out of Tokyo's 9 million eligible voters. It was conducted on Tuesday [27 June], four days after a total of 246 candidates began campaigning for the July 2 Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election.

Of 251 men polled, 13 percent replied they support the cabinet, compared with 75 percent who do not. Of 249 women polled, only 8 percent supported the cabinet, while 65 percent do not.

A KYODO nationwide interview poll, taken on June 5-6, put the public approval and disapproval ratings for the Uno cabinet at 35.5 percent and 49.0 percent, respectively.

Other mass media polls, taken earlier this month, put public approval ratings for Uno at 22 percent (MAIN-ICHI SHIMBUN), 22.8 percent (YOMIURI SHIMBUN), and 28 percent (ASAHI SHIMBUN).

Poll Shows JSP Gaining in Tokyo

OW2906154889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) has topped the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in popularity among voters in Tokyo, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE public opinion poll released Thursday [29 June].

Of the 500 metropolitan dwellers surveyed, 16.0 percent replied that they will cast a ballot for a JSP candidate in the July 2 election for the 128-seat metropolitan assembly.

Those who replied they will vote for an LDP candidate came to 13.2 percent, followed by 6.4 percent for the Japan Communist Party (JCP), 5.2 percent for Komeito, 2.0 percent for the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and 4.4 percent for other parties.

Those who refused to reply or had no particular preference came to 52.4 percent, the poll showed.

The telephone survey covered 251 men and 249 women aged 20-79 out of Tokyo's 9 million eligible voters. The poll was taken on Tuesday, four days after 246 eligible candidates began campaigning for the metropolitan election.

Asked which party the respondents had supported previously, 42.4 percent named the LDP, compared with 12.8 percent for the JSP, 5.6 percent for the JCP, 5.0 percent for Komeito, 3.2 percent for the DSP.

The LDP has fielded 71 candidates, followed by 43 for the JCP, 31 for the JSP, 28 for Komeito and 7 for the DSP. The LDP currently occupies 63 seats, compared with 29 for Komeito, 19 for the JCP, 11 for the JSP and 2 for the DSP.

Many political analysts believe the outcome of the metropolitan election may affect the House of Councillors election on July 23.

An overwhelming 84.8 percent replied in the negative when asked whether the political establishment had satisfactorily resolved the Recruit influence-peddling scandal which led to the downfall of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Only 11.8 percent replied in the affirmative.

The poll showed that 81.0 percent think Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's reported involvement with a geisha would affect the outcome of the metropolitan election, compared with 15.2 percent who did not think so.

Uno has remained silent regarding a weekly magazine report that he paid 3 million yen to a geisha in 1985 in return for services.

The poll also said 77.0 percent expressed opposition to the 3 percent consumption tax imposed on April 1, compared with 12.8 percent who supported the new indirect tax.

The JSP garnered 14.4 percent of support from among the respondents and the LDP 12.0 percent, when pollsters were asked which party they will vote for to determine proportional representation constituency in the July 23 House of Councillors election.

Similar figures came to 6.0 percent for the JCP, 5.6 percent for Komeito, and 1.8 percent for the DSP.

In the upper chamber election, 126 out of its 252 seats, or 76 in 25 electoral districts and 50 in the proportional representation constituency, are being contested.

Shiokawa Comments on Survey Results

OW2906151689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa commented on the outcome of a KYODO NEWS SERVICE public opinion poll and said that the situation has become tougher for the cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Shiokawa refused to comment on a poll result that 81.0 percent think Uno's geisha scandal would affect the July 2 Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election.

The survey showed that the Uno cabinet is approved by 10.2 percent of 500 Tokyo voters polled.

Opposition Calls for Setting Up Clean Government

OW2706122889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT
27 Jun 89

[Text] Otsu, June 27 KYODO—Four opposition parties called on Tuesday for ousting the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) from power and for achieving political reforms and establishing a clean government.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP) vowed to kill the 3 percent consumption tax and revise the taxation system.

Policy chiefs of the four parties, who met in a policy forum in Otsu near Kyoto, put forth those proposals in an appeal toward the upcoming House of Councillors election.

Recruit Court Hearings Planned in 5 Groups

OW2906213689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The Tokyo District Court, preparing trials for the Recruit stock bribery cases which rocked the Japanese political world for months, decided Thursday to hold hearings for 12 defendants in five groups.

The first group will be for two politicians—former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, 56, and Katsuya Ikeda, 52, former opposition Komeito Party diet member—as well as Hiromasa Ezoe, 53, former Recruit Co. chairman and Toshihiro Ono, 39, former Recruit chief secretary.

Fujinami and Ikeda were charged of having favored Recruit by helping to maintain a university student recruitment accord among business firms, which was important for Recruit's employment information magazine.

Prosecutors have accused the two of giving the favor in exchange for unlisted Recruit Cosmos stocks which they later sold for huge profits.

The second group will try two former executives of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) Corp. —Ei Shikiba, 55, and Hisahiko Hasegawa, 56,—and former Vice Education Minister Kunio Takaishi, 59. Also to be included in the group will be Hiroshi Kobayashi, 44, former president of First Finance Co., a Recruit subsidiary, who was accused of offering Recruit Cosmos stocks to these men in exchange for their favors to recruit business.

Former NTT Chairman Hisashi Shinto, 78, will be the sole defendant in the third group. He is said to have admitted involvement in the bribery scam and an early end to his trial is expected because of his age.

The fourth will group former Vice Labor Minister Takashi Kato, 59, and Masaaki Tatsumi, 47, former chief of Recruit's president's office.

Shigeru Kano, 56, former Labor Ministry official, will be tried in the last group.

Extra Diet Session Planned for Late August
OW2706184689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT 27 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO—The government of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno decided Tuesday to convene an extraordinary session of the Diet in late August to enact bills related to political reform, official sources said.

The sources said the decision was made when Uno met Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa and executives of his Liberal Democratic Party at his official residence.

At a press conference Monday [26 June], Uno said he intends to convene an extraordinary Diet session to discuss political-reform related bills but did not say when such a session is to be convened.

Political analysts said the government and ruling party want to convene a diet session at an early date in order to impress the public prior to the July House of Councillors election that they strongly favor political reform.

The election is to be held on July 23, and according to Diet law, an extraordinary Diet session should be called within 30 days of the election.

Uno early this month succeeded Noboru Takeshita, who stepped down to take responsibility for political turmoil sparked by the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Uno has since kept pledging to carry out political reform to prevent a repeat of such a scandal, which also involved other leading politicians, their aides, bureaucrats and business executives.

It is said to be the worst and most widespread scandal in the postwar era in Japan.

His Liberal Democratic Party lost a House of Councillors by-election in Niigata Prefecture on Sunday, due chiefly to the scandal and the introduction of a 3 percent consumption tax in April.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election is scheduled for July 2 and a House of Councillors election is set for July 23.

Most political commentators said the ruling party likely will suffer a serious setback in these elections.

Uno is under public fire for an alleged affair with a geisha.

North Korea

North Demands MAC Meeting Be Held on 4 July
SK3006111989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 30 Jun 89

["Our Side Demands MAC Meeting of U.S. Side."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] today demanded the 449th meeting of the MAC of the U.S. side at 11 a.m. On July 4, 1989.

No Tae-u's Remarks on U.S. Forces Criticized
SK2906110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u told foreign newsmen on June 28 at "Chong-wadae" that continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is desirable and that reduction or withdrawal of U.S. troops is not desirable at present, a Seoul-based radio said.

The argument of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor angers all the Koreans.

As is known, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea is the chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The removal of this obstacle is the unanimous desire of all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas, irrespective of ideology, idea, political view and religious belief.

No Tae-u, however, declared that he is opposed to the reduction of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, to say nothing of their withdrawal from South Korea, in challenge to the desire of the people. This shows that he has no spirit of the nation and no Korean blood.

In an attempt to "justify" his traitorous utterances, No Tae-u talked about "creation of extreme tension" on the Korean peninsula and "arms buildup" of the North. This reminds one of a thief calling victims thieves.

No Tae-u said that his clique has neither committed itself to take back the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet Army from the U.S. troops nor promoted the process. By this, he revealed once again his true color as a faithful servant of foreign forces. The world history has not known such traitors who acted against the nation by transferring the prerogative of supreme command over the army to foreign forces for nearly half a century.

The No Tae-u group is making shameless, desperate efforts to prolong its remaining days in reliance on the arms of U.S. imperialism, its master. Such a traitor will get nothing but a stern judgement of history.

Soviet Guest of Honor Arrives for Festival
SK3006071589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0509 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Victor Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 29 by plane.

They were met at the airport by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Gennadi Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

Cuban Officials Greeted Upon Arrival
SK3006070089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, who is a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 29 by plane.

They were met at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

GDR's Krenz Arrives for Youth Festival
SK3006062789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and

vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, who is a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane on June 29.

They were met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Ho Tam, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kwon Min-chun and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

Visits Martyrs Cemetery

LD3006101389 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0540 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang (ADN)—Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], paid tribute at the beginning of the 2d day of his visit to the DPRK to the Korean heroes who gave their lives for the rebirth of their homeland and the liberation of the people from foreign domination, by laying a wreath at the "Honorary Garden of the Revolutionary Fighters".

After his tour of the memorial, Egon Krenz wrote in the visitors' book: "Together the Korean Workers Party and the SED are fighting for the best ideals that the revolution has produced, for socialism and peace. We wish the Korean people further creative successes in the shaping of socialist society."

Romanian Officials Arrive for Pyongyang Festival
SK3006065389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Nicolae Constantiu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Party Central Collegium, who is a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 29 by plane.

They were met at the airport by Kye Ung-Tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea], and Nicolae Girba, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

Syria's Qaddah Arrives, Meets Kim Il-song
JN2906143289 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang—DPRK President Kim Il-song received an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Sulyman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the party, in Pyongyang today. During the meeting, Comrade Qaddah conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and sincere wishes of continued health and success to President Kim Il-song and continued progress and prosperity for the friendly Korean people.

Comrade Qaddah praised the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and peoples. President Kim Il-song accepted with thanks the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad and asked Comrade Qaddah to convey his warm greetings to President al-Asad.

President Kim Il-song expressed great appreciation for Syria's militant stands. He voiced admiration for Syria's anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist political course under President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Qaddah and his delegation arrived in Pyongyang yesterday evening on a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee. He was received by the Central Committee secretary, the deputy director of International Affairs Department at the Central Committee, and Syrian Ambassador in Pyongyang Yasir al-Farra and the embassy staff.

Zambian Delegation Arrives for WFYS
SK3006123289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1113 GMT 30 Jun

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—A Zambian party and government delegation headed by A.G. Zulu, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on June 30 for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation consists of H.S. Meebelo, chairman of the Politico-Ideological and Legal Subcommittee of the party; B.C. Chilunga, chairman of the Youth and Sports Subcommittee of the party; and Mwanang Onze, minister of General Education, Youth and Sports; who are members of the Central Committee of the party and others.

Many working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the envoys of the Zambian people.

The guests were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; and other senior officials concerned.

Zambian Ambassador to Korea M. Mainza Chona was also on hand.

A welcome function took place at the airport for the delegation.

It will participate in the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Student] as guests of honor.

Youth Delegates Arrive for Pyongyang Festival
SK3006071189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0511 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates of various countries and international organizations to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air.

They are a delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, a Romanian youth delegation, a delegation of the Progress Labour Party Youth Organization of Bermuda, a delegation of youth and students of Cape Verde, a youth delegation of Luxemburg, a youth delegation of Pfadfindercorps of Liechtenstein, a delegation of Monaco, a national delegation of the United States, a delegation of the Youth League of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, a delegation of youth and students of Switzerland, a delegation of Finland, a youth delegation of Colombia, a delegation of youth and students of Cuba, a youth delegation of San Marino, a delegation of the National Preparatory Committee of Ireland, a delegation of Andorra, a delegation of the National Youth Union of Algeria, a youth delegation of Italy, a delegation of the Preparatory Committee of Japan, a youth delegation of Spain, a delegation of the Council of the European National Youth Committee, a delegate of the International Association of Agricultural Students, a delegation of the International Youth Nature Friends, a delegation of the Children's International Summer Villages, a delegation of the Latin American Continental Student Organization, a delegation of the Nordic Centre Youth, a delegation of the World Council of Churches, a delegate of the Lutheran World Federation and a delegate of the Arab League.

Earlier, on the 28th, a delegation of the International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth and a delegation of the Asian Students Association arrived here by air.

Honored Foreign Guests Arrive for Festival
SK3006070589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0506 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Heinz Stehr, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party; Heinz Reinhold Horst Grunberg, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Pekka Leppanen, chairman of the Finland-Korea Association and a Finnish parliamentarian; Mohamed Lamine Ahmed, member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario Front; and Stanislaw Seklecki, vice-director of the youth and social organisations department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; who are guests of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and their parties; and Markus Aaltonen, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the parliament of Finland, a guest of honor to the festival, arrived here on June 29 by plane.

They were met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Son Song-pil, Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Chong-suk, vice-directors of department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min-chun and Kim Hyong-u and other officials concerned.

Further on Tanzanian Party Chairman Activities

Kim Il-song Greet Nyerere

SK2906155289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1526 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], greeted today Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement, and madame on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Julius K. Nyerere exchanged warm greetings and hugged each other.

A ceremony welcoming Comrade Julius K. Nyerere took place.

The national anthems of Tanzania and Korea were played.

Comrade Julius K. Nyerere in company with Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the ceremony were Moses Nnauye, member of the Central Committee and organizational secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Paul Andreas Sozigwa, member of the Central Committee and secretary in charge of Tanzania-Korea cooperation relations of the National Executive Committee of the Party; John Guninita, member of the National Executive Committee and chairman of the Youth Organization of the Party; Edward Ngoyai Lowassa, principal assistant secretary of the Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Department of the National Executive Committee of the Party; Jon Z. Chilligati, assistant of the party chairman; Issaya B. Chialo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Tanzanian embassy here; Joan Wicken, assistant of the party chairman; and others.

Also on hand were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Han Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Song-nam, minister of External Economic Affairs; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee; and Chong Nam-ho, DPRK ambassador e.p. to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Kim Il-song Holds Talks With Nyerere

SK3006121289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1034
GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Talks were held today in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Present at the talks on the DPRK's side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Han Song-yong, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chong Nam-ho, DPRK ambassador E.P. To the United Republic of Tanzania.

Present on the opposite side were Moses Nnauye, member of the Central Committee and organizational secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Paul Andreas Sozigwa, member of the Central Committee and secretary in charge of Tanzania-Korea cooperation relations of the National Executive Committee of the party; John Guninita, member of the National Executive Committee and chairman of the Tanzanian Youth Organization of the party; Edward Ngoyai Lowassa, principal assistant secretary of the propaganda and mass mobilization department of the National Executive Committee of the Party; Jon Z. Chilligati, assistant of the party chairman; Issaya B. Chialo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Tanzanian Embassy here; Joan Wicken, assistant of the party chairman; and others.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK2906153689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1505 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today in honour of Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-aligned Movement, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, and made a speech.

Expressing, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and himself, a hearty welcome to Comrade Julius K. Nyerere and his party, Comrade Kim Il-song said:

Our people respect Comrade Julius K. Nyerere as their intimate friend. You visited our country for the first time in 1968. For over 20 years since then, you have been unsparing in your efforts to develop friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples established on the road of anti-imperialist independence have developed steadily on the basis of the extraordinary friendship and intimacy between us. We are greatly satisfied to note that these relations have continued to develop in favour of the common aspirations of the peoples of our two countries even in the complicated situation.

This is your fourth visit to our country. Your current visit will mark another milestone in further consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples and in developing them onto a higher level, and it will make a great contribution to strengthening the unity of non-aligned countries and expanding South-South cooperation. You are now on a visit to our country to participate, as an honorary guest, in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and will greatly encourage the delegates to the festival from the five continents as well as our people.

You esteemed Comrade Julius K. Nyerere are a great son of the Tanzanian people and a prominent political figure of the Third World.

As an elder statesman in the liberation struggle of Africa, you were the head of the party and the state for a long time and led victoriously the struggle of the Tanzanian people to consolidate the political independence of the country and to build an independent new society. Still now you chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania are conducting vigorous activities to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and to enhance its leadership role. Under the correct guidance of you and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, your people have adhered to the "Arusha Declaration" on socialism and self-reliance and made unremitting efforts to develop agriculture in order to become self-sufficient in food by 1990. As a result, remarkable success has been achieved in the building of a new society.

I am pleased to know that the cause of socialism you initiated in Tanzania is being carried out with credit and heartily wish you greater success in your endeavour to implement the 15-year action programme adopted at the third congress of your party.

You Comrade Julius K. Nyerere are devoting yourself to eliminating colonialism and racism in Africa once and for all, to achieving the complete liberation of southern Africa and to developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

[words indistinct] of you chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement who are performing just activities in the international arena to develop South-South cooperation and establishing fair international order.

If the non-aligned and other developing countries are to succeed in building an independent new society, they must be active in developing South-South cooperation while making the best use of their internal resources. South-South cooperation is an important strategy for the developing countries to win economic independence on the principle of collective self-reliance, and they have in reality great potentials and possibilities for the development of South-South cooperation. If the developing countries further South-South cooperation in an attitude of seeking common prosperity, they will [words indistinct] results in the struggle to stand on their own feet in the economy and consolidate national independence and this will then exert positive influence upon North-South relations.

We will join hands with the Tanzanian people in the joint struggle to expand and develop South-South cooperation and will make every effort to expand many-sided cooperation and exchanges with your country so that the relations between our two countries become a fine example in South-South cooperation.

Our people, under the leadership of our party, are now working hard to step up socialist construction in the northern half of the republic and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

As historical experience shows, in order to accomplish the cause of socialism party guidance should be intensified and the party's revolutionary line carried out consistently. In future, by further strengthening the party and continuing to enhance its leadership role, we will thoroughly implement the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions so that our people's cause of socialism will be ever-victorious.

I would like to express my profound thanks to the revolutionary party of Tanzania and the Tanzanian people for their wholehearted support and encouragement to our people's just cause for socialist construction and national reunification.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania are friendly parties that advance under the banner of Chajusong in Asia and Africa. Our two parties are developing the relations of friendship and cooperation through frequent mutual visits and contact; this is of great significance in accelerating the building of a new society and accomplishing the common cause of independence and peace in our two countries. Our party which sets store by the relations with the Revolutionary

Party of Tanzania will, in the future too, strive to promote friendship and cooperation with your party in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Nyerere Speaks of Nonalignment
SK3006121589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1040 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, called for solidarity among the countries of the South.

Speaking at a grand banquet given Thursday by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Julius K. Nyerere said the Non-Aligned Movement made its first call for a new international economic order in 1973 and that call was still valid.

The way for the countries of the South to overcome the economic threats to the reality of their independence, their freedom, and the well-being of their peoples, he stressed, lies in national self-reliance, and collective self-reliance and solidarity among those countries.

He said:

Despite all the difficulties, we must determine our own priorities, and protect our own values and cultures, as we demand our rightful place in international discussions.

It will not be easy for us in the South to build our unity, and to act in unity in all the complex and multifarious international economic negotiations which now take place. But we must do it if we are to survive in freedom, and to retain the power to determine our own future. And we can do it.

Imperialism now has an economic face. It is this economic imperialism which the South has to guard against.

And there are many fronts on which the attack will come. Only by the Third World countries working together in solidarity shall we be able to guard them all. Only by attention to detailed intricacies of economic relationships shall we succeed in thwarting the new type of imperialism.

In particular we who participate in the anti-imperialist struggle have to overcome past divisions among the South. We must do it through constant and patient search for joint action on the matters of common interest to our countries.

There will be setbacks in our struggle for unity and solidarity. But we can struggle, and we can achieve solidarity and even unity.

Nyerere Visits Mangyongdae
SK3006122789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1056 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement, and his party visited historic Mangyongdae on June 30.

At the old house where Comrade Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood, nursing a great idea of revolution, Comrade Julius K. Nyerere went round with keen interest the historical mementoes preserved there with much care, being briefed on the immortal revolutionary history associated with the historic house.

He planted a tree in token of his visit to Mangyongdae.

The guests posed for a photograph in front of the old home.

The guests visited the West Sea Barrage today.

They went round locks, swing bridge, and establishments of the west sea barrage damming off 8 kilometres of rough sea and mounted the observatory to enjoy a bird's eye view of the barrage, and watched the passage of large cargo ships through locks.

In the meantime the guests were shown round the Taean heavy machine complex.

They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other senior officials.

Kim Il-song Receives Mali Party Secretary
SK2906111389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1059 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today met Mbouille Siby, administrative secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, on a visit to our country as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and his party.

Present on the occasion were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The administrative secretary conveyed a personal letter and gift of Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, to the great leader.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift From Vietnam Delegation
SK2806164289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1600 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The gift was handed to Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, by head of the delegation Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gifts From Visitors

Pakistan's Bhutto
SK2906103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Nusrat Bhutto, chairman of the Pakistan People's Party [PPP].

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Rafiq Ahmad Sheikh, secretary general of the PPP, on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Vietnam Delegates
SK2806164689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1601 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed by head of the delegation Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam, to Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Prime Minister of Madagascar
SK2906163689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1618 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the

Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Ramahatra Victor Nirina, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on a visit to Korea.

The prime minister handed the gift to an official concerned.

Burundi President
SK2906105789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1051 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Pierre Buyoya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Maregarege Leonidaz, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Republic of Burundi, on a visit to Korea as a guest of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Meeting Between Beninese, Korean Students
SK3006061989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The Benin youth and students held a solidarity meeting with Korean youth and students and people at the Benin Club on June 29 on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Invited to the meeting were members of youth and student delegations of various countries to the festival.

Houdou Ali, minister of culture, youth and sports and president of the National Executive Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organisation of Benin, speaking first at the meeting, said that the reasonable proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification have laid bare the sinister fraud of those who are trying to keep the imperialist rule over South Korea.

The Benin youths, he stressed, will express invariable solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification till the day when the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederated Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song has been realised.

Yi Yong-tok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, spoke next.

He said:

The Benin people and youth and students constantly extend support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people and youth for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean youth and students will in the future, too, as in the past, advance in close unity with the Benin youth and students in accomplishing the common cause of independence against imperialism and do their utmost to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them.

The meeting adopted a statement of the Benin youth and students supporting the Korean people.

The statement says that the revolutionary youth and students of Benin pay highest regards to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who are wisely leading the heroic struggle of the Korean people to found the DCRK and defend world peace.

It expresses firm solidarity with South Korean students and patriotic forces in their persistent struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Vietnamese Delegation Sets Up Club in Pyongyang
BK2806115089 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT
28 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28—The "Vietnam Club" was inaugurated in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 26, the first day of the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

It was the first to be set up by foreign delegation to the 13th World Youth and Students' Festival due to be held there from July 1-8.

Among those present at the inaugural ceremony were Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and honorable guest of the 13th festival; Kim Kwang-yu, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Chin-pom, deputy chairman of the Korean Socialist Youth Association General Committee; and Tiery Anglet, coordinator secretary of the 13th festival's international preparatory committee.

Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and head of the Vietnamese delegation expressed thanks to the host country and the international preparatory committee for their assistance and reaffirmed the Vietnamese delegation's determination to contribute to the success of the festival and to solidarity, peace and friendship in the world.

The Vietnamese head delegate presented Vietnam's "For Young Generation" medal to two DPRK musicians, the authors of the 13th festival's official song.

Korea Club of Youth Festival Opens in Pyongyang
SK2206115989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1108 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The Korea Club of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened at the Central Youth Hall on June 22.

Meetings with delegates of youth and students of foreign countries, friendship gatherings, art functions, a photo exhibition and handicraft exposition and other colorful functions will be held at the club during its operation.

Through colorful functions to be held there, delegates of youth and students of foreign countries and foreign guests will see at first hand the high revolutionary stamina, noble mental and moral traits of the Korean youth and students and their worthwhile life in stoutly growing up to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The opening ceremony of the club was held on June 22.

It was attended by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned as well as members of the Korean youth and students.

Members of the Korean youth delegation of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Hak-su, chairman of the central standing committee of the league of Korean youth in Japan, were also present there.

Present on invitation were members of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th WFYS, diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang and foreigners staying in Korea.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and concurrently chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, delivered a speech at the ceremony.

The Korea National Club is an excellent festival venue of very great significance in deepening the bonds of unity, cooperation and friendship between the Korean youth and students and those of the world in keeping with the idea and content of the festival, he said.

We will kindly greet with warm friendly feelings delegates and guests to the festival of different countries who are coming to the Korea Club, irrespective of their ideologies, religious beliefs, races and nationalities and offer all conditions and conveniences to them, Choe Yong-hae added.

He expressed the belief that the club would adorn the festival beautifully and contribute to firmly uniting broad segments of youth and students of the world under the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Then, Angles Thierry, convenor of the Permanent Commission [PC] of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] of the 13th WFYS, spoke.

Members of the PC of the IPC of the festival and all of us are attaching particular significance to the opening of the Korea Club, he said, adding: The Korean youth and students were able to register such achievements as we see today by pressing ahead with preparations for the festival.

At the end of his speech, the flags of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the festival were hoisted amid the playing of the song of the festival "The Masters of the Future are Youth and Students."

Then, the participants went round interior facilities of the Korea Club and the handicraft exhibition, photo exhibition, and book and poster exhibition.

They appreciated a performance given by the artists of the Korean youth and student delegation.

They deepened sentiments of friendship and solidarity, singing songs and performing dances.

News Conference on Pyongyang's Development
SK2906161289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1531 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—A press conference with journalists of various countries who came to cover the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and home and foreign reporters took place at the International Press Centre today.

Choe Tok-sun, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Construction Commission, spoke of the history of the development of Pyongyang and prospect for its construction. He briefed them on the 1,500 years long history of Pyongyang with the Pyongyang Castle, the wall on Mt. Taesong, Taedong Gate, Ryongwang Pavilion, Potong Gate and many other ancient structures and on the fact that everything in Pyongyang was destroyed during the three years of the Korean War started by the U.S. imperialists.

He said that Pyongyang has been rebuilt to be a grandiose and modern city as it is today under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song saw to it that a design for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang was drawn during the war and personally directed it in the postwar

period as the "chairman of the Committee for the Rehabilitation and Construction of Pyongyang" so that the city has risen like a miracle in a short span of time, he added.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the great leader President Kim Il-song's far-reaching plan for the construction of the capital, has wisely guided the building of many grand monumental edifices, such as Changgwang Street, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Grand People's Study House, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph.

He pointed out that grand monumental structures and facilities have been built excellently in two years and six months under his wise guidance and they include modern Kwangbok Street with a plottage of more than 5.5 million square metres May Day Stadium with 150,000 seats, Chongchun Street equipped with nine Gymnasiums, and all sorts of service facilities, the International Communication Centre, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

In building Pyongyang municipality we formed a round protection area on its outskirts while limiting the size of population in the central part from early period of its construction and has oriented to develop 16 satellite towns around the centre, he said.

We have worked out a long-term plan for the construction of Pyongyang till the year 2000 and are carrying it out in good order, he said, adding: After the completion of the 105 storeyed Yugyong Hotel we will build modern high-rise dwelling houses for more than 40,000 families south of Pyongyang, the television building, universities, the central children's hospital and other cultural, educational and public health institutions, up-to-date machine plants light industry factories and electronic industrial bases.

He pointed out that Pyongyang has been constructed on the Korean people's designs and with their own technique and efforts without the help of foreign technicians and answered questions by foreign reporters.

Guests Speak on Pyongyang Preparations
SK2906233789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2218 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Guests of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] from various countries expressed deep admiration, going round different places of Pyongyang seething with the festival atmosphere.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Dominican Labor Party Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, said:

Today Pyongyang is warmly greeting delegates of youth and students from the five continents after completing the preparations for the 13th WFYS.

From the moment of my arrival in Pyongyang I realized that full preparations had been made to greet the festival guests, seeing streets and architectures erected in a peculiar and modern style and well-built festival facilities and public service amenities.

There is no doubt that the festival will be a grand and successful event attended by crossroad segments of youth and students of the world.

It is wholly thanks to the wise guidance and loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that Korea is receiving the festival guests having made flawless preparations to successfully hold the grand political function of vast global scale.

Luis Alcides Ulloa Morel, editor of *LIBERACION*, the organ of the Dominican Labor Party, had this to say:

I am convinced that the festival which will shortly open in Pyongyang amidst great expectation and interest of the world youth and students and people will greatly help towards strengthening still further unity and solidarity, and friendship and cooperation of the world youth and students.

Rafiq Ahmad Sheikh, secretary general of the Pakistan People's Party, stressed:

Preparations for the Pyongyang festival have so far been made well in conformity with the idea and desire of youth and students, we think, and the 13th WFYS will be held successfully on a high level.

Abdou Camara, permanent secretary of the Military Committee of National Redressment of the Republic of Guinea, said:

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the Korean people, all the venues of festival functions and public service facilities have been arranged splendidly and it is my belief that the Pyongyang festival will be an excellent one.

Pyongyang on Eve of Youth Festival Opening
SK3006115189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Pyongyang on the eve of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is wrapped in a mood of celebration, welcome and joy with an unprecedented in-scale international festival just at hand.

The streets of Pyongyang are in welcome attire to greet the youth and student delegates from the five continents.

Slogans of the festival "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" and words "Pyongyang welcomes!" and festival posters, large pictures are displayed at the

airport, railway stations, lodging houses and hotels, main thorough fares in the city, squares, stadiums, and other places where functions of the festival will be held.

Over 7,400 beautiful tower decorations, picture decorations, and flag decorations are set up at some 400 places in the city.

The May Day Stadium where the 13th festival flame will flare up is fully ready to satisfactorily hold a large-scale opening function.

A flag staff for the festival flag, more than 300 pieces of decorations, parade exhibits and other establishments for functions, large and small, are excellently arranged.

The flame stand 67 metre in height and 4.5 ton in weight where the 13th festival flame will be kindled since the first flame in Prague 40 odd years ago is set up to wait for the historic moment of ignition.

Preparations have been wound up at various function places arranged for the festival.

The festival has already begun at about 100 cultural and art function places where everyone can see successes of national art in almost all countries of the world.

Attracting people's attention are more than 70 national clubs where national music of different countries is ringing out and posters introducing foreign art troupes and festival picture boards are set up in their surroundings.

Many people are already bustling at the handicraft and art works exhibition arranged on the bank of the River Taedong where 230,000 peculiar pieces of works are on display, solidarity bazaar and souvenir stalls of the festival.

Youth and students of different countries and youth, students and children of our country are sharing feelings of friendship with each other at parks, recreation grounds, squares and places of international folk art festival, balls, amusement places, and open-air stages.

Beautiful floating stages are installed and great many boats decorated with festival slogans, festival emblems, multi-colour flags and garlands are ready for festival events on the River Taedong flowing through the capital.

The night scene of Pyongyang looks like a fairyland as it is bedecked by red and blue electric neon decorations, electric arch decoration boards with dimmer and variable poster boards.

Three large electric decorations depicting the festival emblem with five colour neon lights on top of the 105-storied Yugyong Hotel which rises upwards of 320 metres are presenting a fantastic night scene over the festival city.

Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which attracts guests from all parts of the world, seems to be alive all night with pleasant meetings and other events on the eve of the festival.

Fifth Meeting Of IPC for 13th WFYS Opens
SK2906162689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1546 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The fifth meeting of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang this afternoon.

The meeting hears a report on the work of the permanent commission after the 4th meeting of the IPC for the festival and on the activities to be conducted during the festival and an information on the preparations for the festival and discusses other matters.

It is attended by delegates of the permanent commission of the IPC for the festival, delegates of the national preparatory committees and delegates of the international and regional organisations.

Angles Thierry, convener of the permanent commission of the IPC for the festival, delivered a report on the work of the pc after the 4th meeting of the IPC.

Then Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the festival, informed the meeting of the preparations for the festival.

He stated that Korea has dynamically pushed ahead with the preparations for the festival on an all-state, all-people and all-society scale and has finally completed them.

He explained at length that more than 260 festival objects of vast scale had been completed, which include the May Day Stadium with a seating capacity of 150,000 where the opening and closing ceremonies of the festival are scheduled, national clubs for the youth delegates of all countries to the festival were ready and peculiar programmes of the festival functions prepared.

The meeting continues debate on the items on the agenda.

Further on Special Meeting
SK3006051189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—A special meeting of the Permanent Commission [PC] of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students took place here over June 28-29.

Attending the meeting were the members of the PC of the festival IPC and delegates of various countries to the festival.

The meeting discussed a series of matters concerning the preparations for the festival such as the list of the names of those invited to the festival, a PC information on the program of the stay of the guests of honor, the procedures of the torchlight procession, the programme of the sports festival, the proposal on the opening and closing functions of the festival, the programme of mass political and cultural events for anti-imperialist solidarity, the report of the PC delegation which had been dispatched to South Korea, the list of the names of the speakers at solidarity rallies, the programme of the fifth meeting of the IPC and the report of the PC to be submitted to the fifth meeting of the IPC.

The meeting successfully discussed the agenda items and adopted relevant documents.

South Korea

Prime Minister Visits U.S. Forces Near Seoul
SK3006024089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun yesterday said that U.S. Armed Forces should remain here at the present level to deter war until peace and stability "completely" settled on the Korean peninsula.

He said, "There are some voices in parts of Korea and the United States for a phased reduction in the American troops stationed in the country. But we have to note that the basic North Korean policy to put the whole peninsula under communist rule has not changed since the outbreak of the Korean war (in 1950).

"An unwavering position of the Korean Government and the absolute majority of Koreans is that American forces, deployed here, should maintain their present level and the present combined command system should remain intact until peace and security is completely guaranteed," he went on.

He was addressing servicemen of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division in Seoul's northern suburbs.

He inspected exhibition drills and encouraged soldiers at the division.

Chondahyop Member Making Secret Trip to North
SK3006023489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT
30 Jun 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—A 21-year-old South Korean student arrived in East Berlin Thursday on her way to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang to represent a South Korean organization of activist students at the world youth festival, the group announced.

The government has banned attendance by South Koreans at the Pyongyang event scheduled for July 1-8.

Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), identified the student as Miss Yim Su-kyong, a French language senior at Yongin campus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The Chondaehyop leader told an 11 p.m. news conference at a Seoul University campus Thursday that Yim left Seoul on June 21 for Tokyo and then East Berlin, from where she was scheduled to fly to Pyongyang Friday morning to attend the youth festival.

He said Yim will attend most of the Pyongyang events as an observer and sign a joint inter-Korean declaration with North Korean students.

She will attempt to return through the truce village of Panmunjom on July 27, Yim said.

"It was necessary to send Yim in secret because the government has sealed off all channels for dialogue and exchanges with North Korea. Although it is against the National Security Law, it is a patriotic act abiding by national aspirations for reunification," Yim said.

Yim said Chondaehyop arranged Yim's trip to Tokyo, but she acted on her own thereafter. Yim was supposed to enter the communist North via Beijing, but changed the plan, he said.

The fugitive Chondaehyop leader, who security authorities have an arrest warrant for, said he and Chon Mun-hwan, chairman of Chondaehyop's committee on participation in the Pyongyang event, secretly arranged Yim's trip to Pyongyang.

Yim and Chon met Yim on June 20 at a campus in eastern Seoul to give her papers identifying her as an official representative of their organization.

Yim, who left Tokyo Tuesday and arrived in East Berlin via West Berlin, telephoned Yim at 11 p.m. Thursday from East Berlin to inform him that she would arrive in Pyongyang as early as Friday morning, Yim said.

Yim said Chondaehyop paid for the trip to Tokyo out of the 20 million won (30,000 U.S. dollars) donated during a hunger strike at a downtown Seoul cathedral earlier this month and Yim paid for everything else.

Yim said he does not know how Yim obtained visas because she acted on her own after arriving in Tokyo. Yim informed him by telephone that she was heading for East Berlin, just saying that circumstances did not allow her to go to Beijing.

Yim said he is prepared for a backlash from Yim's trip, but it was the only way to publicize their claims that they have a right to participate in the Pyongyang event. Yim said Chondaehyop will hold a massive welcoming rally for her when she returns.

Yim said it was necessary to deny the June 21 Seoul-dated AFP report on the trip even though it was he who had told the news agency of the plan to send a Chondaehyop delegate to Pyongyang via a third country.

Yim, youngest daughter of 54-year-old former journalist Yim Pan-ho, the public relations director for Seoul Subway Corp., was on the staff of her school's student union but had not been involved in a student movement since.

She won a literary award given by the campus newspaper in 1987 for a short story on the conflict between two brothers, one who was a riot police trooper and the other a student demonstrator.

A devout Roman Catholic and a good student, she won scholarships for her first two years at university.

Her father said he had no idea she would go to East Berlin.

"I gave her 100,000 won (150 dollars) on June 21 when she told me that she was going to travel the South coast for a week with her friends," the shocked father said.

Yim rang her sister up Wednesday night and said she would return home Friday.

"She just said she was far away when we asked where she was," he said.

Other members of her family said Yim called home three times after she left.

She left a letter to her family in which she wrote that she is neither a "criminal" nor a "reckless student following North Korean policy line" as described by "those who attempt to cling to power."

"I love my motherland Republic of Korea as much as the northern half of the divided peninsula, which is also part of my motherland that should be unified into one. My heart hurts, but I never feel regret. I will surely return to you," she wrote.

Security agents said they will arrest Yim upon her return on charges of violating the National Security Law.

The prosecutor general's office ordered the Seoul District Office to immediately begin investigating the masterminds of Yim's trip and their links to North Korean agents both in and out of the country.

The office also ordered a manhunt for Yim and other leaders of Chondaehyop, which it said is controlled by those who follow the ideology of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

A leading dissident pastor who made an unauthorized trip to Pyongyang in March was arrested upon his return. The Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, 71, is now on trial on charges of violating the strict anti-communist National Security Law.

Earlier this week, an opposition lawmaker was also arrested on charges of making an unauthorized trip to Pyongyang. He made the secret visit in August last year.

Rep. So Kyong-won, a former activist farmer, was ousted from the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy after being arrested and is on the verge of losing his National Assembly seat.

Security agents suspect So of having made secret trips to the North before and of having received money from Pyongyang.

Arrest of Student Planned

SK3006051589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
30 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The prosecutor's office has decided to issue an arrest warrant in advance to book Miss Yim the moment she returns from Pyongyang on the basis of the National Security Law, provided she participates in the Pyongyang Festival, on the understanding that her act will constitute crimes of infiltration, escape, assembly, and communication.

In addition, the prosecutor's office plans to fully investigate the executive members of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and others involved in the behind-the-scenes arrangement for Miss Yim's trip to North Korea and to bring legal action against them based on the investigation's findings. The prosecutor's office also ordered the police to round up at an early date those who are on a wanted list, including Chondaehyop Chairman Yim Chong-sok, 23, a senior at Hanyang University majoring in organic materials; Vice Chairman Mun Kwang-myong, 23, president of the student body at Seoul National University and chairman of the preparatory committee for the Pyongyang festival; and Chon Mun-hwan, 23, president of the student body at Sogang University.

Students Plan March to Panmunjom 30 June

SK3006025489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Tension is mounting as student activists are determined to take part in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opening Saturday in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

Students at Seoul's major universities are scheduled to start marches to the truce village of Panmunjom at 1 p.m. today, but police are ready to block them.

Thousands of riot police will be deployed today around university campuses and downtown in Seoul and police checkpoints leading to the truce village will be reinforced.

To break the police blockade, leaders of Chondaehyop, the nation's largest student activist alliance, said that a 300-strong "reunification vanguard" will be in the lead of the march to Imjingak, just south of Panmunjom.

Some 2,000 students from about 80 universities across the country have successfully made their way into the Hanyang University campus in eastern Seoul, where Chondaehyop is headquartered.

They held a pre-march program yesterday, featuring a mock rehearsal of the Pyongyang festival.

Some of them have camped on the campus since Tuesday.

Further Information on So's Visit to North

Investigation Continues

SK2906044289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, [NSP], said last night that it "appears at present that no other persons had visited Pyongyang secretly but a thorough investigation will continue."

In an emergency meeting of relevant officials of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Pak also said that Rep. So Kyong-won seemed to have been unaccompanied on his trip to Pyongyang.

A participant of the meeting quoted Pak as saying that his agency has been secretly investigating So's unauthorized trip for a considerable period.

The participant from the DJP interpreted that the NSP might have delayed the announcement of So's case with the status of So as a National Assemblyman and the dissident forces in mind.

He also quoted Pak as saying in the meeting that the investigation "is focused on determining what the lawmaker of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] has been doing for the past 10 months since his Pyongyang visit and whether he had received "operational funds" from the North.

The party official further said that the prosecution may question PPD President Kim Tae-chung for reference.

A speculation that So had visited Pyongyang in 1985 has yet to be probed, according to him.

Participants in the meeting from the ruling party were Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, Secretary General Yi Chong-chan, and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan. From the government were Home Minister Yi Han-tong, Justice Minister Ho Kyong-ku, Culture-Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol, Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, and Chongwadae senior presidential secretaries.

NSP Searches Residences

SK2906033089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The security authorities will summon post-holding members of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and the Catholic Farmers Association to interrogate them on whether or not they were privy to the unauthorized trip of Rep. So Kyong-won either before or after the lawmaker sneaked into Communist North Korea to meet Kim Il-song last August.

Rep. So, who was elected on the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] ticket in the Yongkwang-Hampyong District of Cholla-namdo, was arrested early yesterday morning on charges of violation of the National Security Law for visiting Pyongyang without government permission.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) will take legal action against all those who are suspected of having acquiesced in or helped Rep. So's secret Pyongyang tour.

The lawmaker contended in the investigation that he entered in the North completely on his own personal decision and he never changed views on his visit with key members of the opposition PPD.

He also maintained that he didn't make reports to any party officials on his unauthorized trip to Pyongyang.

It was reported that the NSP had made surreptitious probing of Rep. So's secret visit of the North, being tipped off by military investigation authorities of the lawmaker's suspected visit.

Some security investigators said claiming anonymity that he turned himself in to the NSP right before he was trapped in the security agent's noose.

Prosecutors and security investigators conjectured that he surrendered himself chiefly because he thought his meeting with Kim Il-song couldn't be kept secret any longer.

He reportedly boasted of his clandestine talks with the Kim Il-song at his mountain villa, in drinking bouts with his friends.

Rep. So might have worried that Ho Tam, chairman of the Council for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, Pyongyang's propaganda arm against South Korea, spilled the beans on his unauthorized visit at the recent meeting with Rep. Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, in Moscow.

The investigators also didn't rule out the possibility that he had made up his mind to turn up himself to the related authorities because agitprop dissidents continued to press the lawmaker for information on North Korea to an unbearable extent.

Armed with search and seizure warrants, four security officials stormed Rep. So's house at Pukahyon-dong, Sodaemun-ku in western Seoul at around 1 a.m. yesterday.

They hauled away roughly 50 items of the lawmaker's belongings including books, photographs and sheets of memorandum for telephone calls.

Im Son-sun, 41, wife of the legislator, snapped in a crestfallen mood that she didn't have any idea of her husband's trip to North Korea, adding that one of her relatives ringed her to inform her of his arrest.

In a related development, a group of 10 NSP agents raided and searched his rural native house and liaison office in Hampyong-kun and the PPD's district chapter office in Yongkwang-kun early yesterday morning.

The security investigators carted away four boxes of materials from the house and offices for probing.

When the investigation squad stalked into his native house, there were Kim Yun-an, 73, Rep. So's mother, and the sister of his mother Kim Kum-rye, 65.

The investigators quoted the elder Kim as saying that she did not know about the controversial visit of her son to the North until reporters rushed to her house for an interview.

A ranking security agent, in the meantime, made a cautious hint that the Catholic Farmers Association [CFA] will be under rigorous probing since Rep. So contacted North Korean agents while attending the meeting of an international farmers organization as a delegate of the association in Europe in February 1985.

Kim Sant-tok, chairman of the CFA, said in a statement that he and Rep. So had no discussions whatsoever on his visit prior to his departure to the North.

But he observed that he will be glad to bear partial responsibility, if the authorities concerned hold him accountable for the parliamentarian's illegal trip of Pyongyang.

The agent said that the NSP will simultaneously announce the result of the investigation into the unauthorized Pyongyang visit and will refer the lawmaker to the prosecutors in the middle of next week at the earliest, completing the probe of the case as quickly as possible.

NSP Agents To Question Others

SK2906065389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in South Korea, have fallen under suspicion in a widening investigation into an opposition lawmaker's secret trip to North Korea last year.

The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] plans to question the two to determine if they had advance knowledge of a trip to Pyongyang last August by Rep. So Kyung-won, an informed source at the agency said Friday.

Security agents will question them "some place" in downtown Seoul, not in agency headquarters, in consideration of their social standing, the source said.

Cardinal Kim has never been under investigation before.

Kim Tae-chung immediately refused to undergo questioning and accused the government of alleged repressive tactics.

"I will absolutely not respond to the action. I spontaneously received the investigation into Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's (illegal) trip because I had met with him (before he left for North Korea), but I don't feel any need at all to respond to this summons because I knew absolutely nothing of So's trip," he said.

Kim earlier said he heard of So's trip "recently," sparking suspicion that he learned of it during the past 10 months.

Cardinal Kim was informed of the trip by So in September, a spokesman for the Archdiocese of Seoul said.

He refused to comment on the cardinal's being questioned by security agents.

Another government source said So's report to the cardinal may be regarded as a kind of confession and he will be immune from prosecution.

So Contact in FRG Identified

SK3006015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] A mysterious figure reported to have guided Rep. So Kyong-won in Frankfurt when he arrived there on Aug. 18 last year shortly before his clandestine visit to

North Korea was identified yesterday as Dr. Chong Kyu-myong now residing in West Germany, the European bureau of the HANGUK ILBO revealed yesterday.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) announced earlier Wednesday that Rep. So was taken care of by a Korean resident, "Dr. Chong."

Chong, 60, a nuclear physicist, is a figure who was sentenced to death by a Korean court in 1967 in connection with an East Berlin espionage case together with a group of Korean scholars and artists.

A figure only known as Rev. Chong who reportedly arranged So's secret visit to North Korea was also identified as the Rev. Song Nak-yon [name as published] who graduated from Bochum University in West Germany.

In a telephone interview Thursday, Dr. Chong confirmed that he had invited Rep. So to his house in the suburb of Frankfurt on Aug. 18 last year when So arrived there via New York and had dinner with some 15 Koreans residing in the city.

They discussed the political situation in Korea at his home and took So to the Frankfurt airport in his car the next morning, Chong also said.

However, he strongly denied any involvement in So's clandestine visit to Communist North Korea, saying that he didn't know anything about his plan to visit Pyongyang.

"The only thing I did was taking him to the airport in my car. So told me that he was heading for Japan at the invitation of a Japanese newspaper," Chong said.

Probe To Include 'Dissidents'

SK3006014689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) is extending its investigation to cover political, religious, academic and labor dissidents including key members of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) in connection with the secret trip of Rep. So Kyong-won, 52, to Communist North Korea.

The security agency is conducting a secret investigation on an unspecified number of opposition legislators to uncover whether any ventured to North Korea while traveling abroad.

A ranking security official said on the condition of anonymity that the NSP had gained access to information that one or two more National Assemblymen had entered the North via the Soviet Union or other East European countries.

The security investigators escorted Kim Yong-nae, an aide to Rep. So, Wednesday afternoon for questioning the details of the lawmaker's clandestine trip.

The investigation authorities are also considering summoning Kim Tae-chung, president of the PPD, Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, deputy president of the PPD; and Rev. Han Se-ung for questioning.

But a ranking security officer said that the NSP will not call Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan for inquiry into Rep. So's visit to the North. Rep. So is known to have told Rev. Han as well as the Catholic prelate of Korea about his trip.

The security officer estimated that the NSP will call approximately 50 people during the course of its investigation.

NSP agents questioned Chong Song-hon, 47, secretary general of the Catholic Farmers Association (CFA), and Yim Pong-chae, 48, auditor of the CFA, to establish whether or not they were involved in the lawmaker's secret tour.

Yim was quoted as saying that he returned home alone after attending a meeting of the International Catholic Farmers Organization in Europe in 1985, leaving behind Rep. So.

The security investigators are seeking to determine the period of Rep. So's trip and the places he visited, the contents of the conversations between the legislator and Kim Il-song and his activities at home and abroad after the visit.

The NSP will press charges against all those who failed to report to the authorities any information they had on the controversial trip for violating the National Security Law.

The security agents are conducting an intensive and thorough probe to determine whether or not Rep. So supported North Korea's unification policy at meetings he had with Kim Il-song and Ho Tam, chairman of the Council for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in Pyongyang.

The investigation into Rep. So will also center on whether he masterminded and instigated recent anti-government demonstrations by farmers in the South on instructions from North Korea.

The NSP is also investigating the sources of funds Rep. So used in his parliamentary election campaign and the money spent for overseas travel.

He can be charged with spying as a secret agent for Communist North Korea if he is found to have received money from Pyongyang or from its agents. His recent purchase of a passenger car will also come under scrutiny.

Meanwhile, the NSP extended the period of detention for the lawmaker to July 15 for the purpose of conducting a thorough probe.

It will release the results of its overall investigation in mid-July when So will be turned over to the prosecution office.

PPD Resolution on Visits

SK2906122889 Seoul YONHAP in English 1216 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) urged North Korea Thursday to give up its "secret maneuvering" of inviting South Koreans to Pyongyang on a private basis, denouncing it as being "harmful in every aspect to the reunification."

"We urge North Korea to suspend these efforts, which are of no help for the reunification," said a resolution adopted by the PPD members at an emergency party caucus, in which they endorsed a decision to expel Rep. So Kyong-won from the party.

So, a PPD lawmaker from South Cholla Province, was arrested Wednesday on charges of violating the National Security Law by travelling to Pyongyang and meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-song last August.

The news of So's arrest has rocked South Korea, dealing a serious blow to the largest opposition party and its boss Kim Tae-chung. It as well has forced the South Korean Government to reconsider resumption of dialogue and exchanges with North Korea.

The three-point resolution demanded that the security agency explain reasons why government officials are suspecting that two or three more PPD lawmakers might have made similar secret visits to the North.

The resolution termed So's trip "an illegal act against the people's will, thus inflicting irreparable damage on the party."

"We vehemently reject any conspiracy to link So's personal behavior to the PPD," the resolution said.

The PPD, in a harsh reaction to the unexpected opprobrium, tossed So out of the party at a meeting of the party's Disciplinary Committee.

The resolution also urged the government of President No Tae-u to speed up liquidating the bad legacies of the past administration.

Two PPD Figures Resign

SK3006021489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], yesterday named Rep. Sin Ki-ha acting floor leader of the party, replacing Kim Won-ki who resigned, taking responsibility for Rep. So Kyong-won's Pyongyang trip.

The PPD leader also accepted the resignation Vice President Mun Tong-hwan tendered for the same reason.

Opposition Demands Names

SK3006020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The three opposition parties yesterday demanded in chorus that the government clarify speculation that there are, besides Rep. So Kyong-won, two or three more opposition or dissident figures who have made secret visits to Pyongyang.

The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] argued that government authorities have to identify who the suspected figures are.

A high ranking official of the government made such a speculation Wednesday, and President No Tae-u also did not rule out the possibility, if not strong, in a press meet, saying that "there may be a possibility that some oppositionists or dissidents have made clandestine trips to North Korea."

The minor opposition NDRP led by Kim Chong-pil, on the other hand, strongly called for an immediate convocation of a special National Assembly session to discuss the illegal North Korean visit by PPD's So and to press security-related authorities hard about how the shocking incident remained undetected so long.

In particular, the PPD, some of whose lawmakers are "suspected" of having been to the North, formed a special team to inquire into the speculation, which it claimed "was leaked deliberately by government authorities for some ulterior purpose."

The party officially denied the speculation, citing that it had carried out its "own investigation of party members."

Rep. Chong Sang-yong, a temporary spokesman, said in a statement, "We cannot but express our grave regret over such speculation."

"The authorities are required to bare who they are, if any, thus clearing away any suspicion," he claimed.

The RDP, led by Kim Yong-sam, also demanded that the authorities make public whether more lawmakers have made clandestine visits to Pyongyang like Rep. So.

Party spokesman Rep. Yi In-che insisted that security-related authorities are "prompting the people to distrust the opposition forces by leaking such vague information."

Emerging from a meeting of leading party officers, the spokesman pointed out, "It is really a grave problem, if security-related authorities did not know of So's secret visit for more than 10 months and there are more lawmakers who have been to the North."

"To discuss all these questions, an extraordinary House session should be called into session," he stressed.

NDRP spokesman Cho Yong-chik also demanded that the House should open immediately to handle the PPD lawmaker's case. He demanded especially that the Assembly expel Rep. So in the special session.

The NDRP formally asked Speaker Kim Chae-sun to arrange a meeting of floor leaders of the four parties to discuss the convocation of the extra House sitting.

Suspicion of Espionage

SK3006061889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT
30 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—Security agents have launched an intensive probe into whether a South Korean National Assemblyman has been a spy for North Korea since 1985.

Investigators at the Agency for National Security Planning said Friday they are suspicious because Rep. So Kyung-won was in contact with North Korean agents during extended overseas trips in 1985 and 1986.

So, an activist farmer in his first term as a legislator, may have first contacted North Korean agents while attending the meeting of an international farmers organization in Brussels in February 1985 as a delegate of the Catholic Farmers Association of Korea, they said.

They said So went abroad on three occasions since 1985, twice for lengthy periods.

While abroad, the investigators said, So asked a Korean-born West German to arrange a visit to the North. The intelligence agency suspects the 40-year-old man, called "Pastor Chong," is a North Korean agent.

Although So insists he visited North Korea just once, they suspect he made a similar visit in 1985.

The opposition lawmaker might have entered North Korea during either the Feb. 20-April 17, 1985, or Feb. 8-April 13, 1986, trips, they said.

They also said So's secretary, Pang Yang-kyun, received a large sum of money from a man who is a suspected North Korean agent in a European country.

Pang visited Europe alone in May 1985 and November 1988, both times three months after So's visits, and gave 90,000 dollars to So after the 1988 trip, they said.

So opened a medium-sized company in eastern Seoul early last year with the suspicious money, investigators said.

The company may have been a "window to receive 'operational funds' from North Korea," an informed source at the agency said.

Agents Thursday night confiscated the account books of the company to probe the source of the money.

The source also said So was suspected of being behind a massive anti-government protest by farmers on Feb. 13 that he financed on instructions from Pyongyang. The rally, attended by more than 10,000 farmers and dissidents, turned into a violent riot.

Intelligence agents believe So's visit to Pyongyang was carefully planned by North Korean authorities because he arrived as preliminary talks on an inter-Korea parliamentary conference began in the truce village of Panmunjom Aug. 19, 1988.

This led investigators to suspect that So is deeply connected to, or influenced by, North Korea's anti-Seoul spy organizations, they said.

They also pointed out that North Korea has been silent on So's trip, contrary to its comment when the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan made his illegal trip to Pyongyang in late March.

Editorial Views So Visit

SK3006041389 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
29 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "North-South Relations and Lawmaker So Kyong-won's Clandestine Visit to Pyongyang. Who Is Building the Barrier of Distrust?"]

[Text] We strongly urge the government to openly and sternly protest and warn the North Korean authorities as a measure to cope with lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to Pyongyang. The reason why we strongly urge the government to do so is to find out if North Korea really has the sincere will to open the road for improvement between North and South Korea and for reunification through dialogue.

We have urged the government to continuously and dauntlessly implement its policy toward North Korea as planned despite the fact that North Korea's maneuvers to isolate our government in its contacts with South

Korea have been clearly laid bare to the world. This is because the improvement of North-South relations is tantamount to an arduous course which cannot be achieved without patience and because now is a stage in which North and South Korea should sound out the opposite side's vulnerabilities and weak points.

Therefore, we have favorably considered that if and when our government dauntlessly copes with North Korea's maneuvers seeking our vulnerable and weak points, and if and when our society firmly supports and backs up our government's reunification policy, North Korea, too, would seek a realistic policy toward South Korea some day in the future.

However, reviewing North Korea's recent moves, such as its invitation of Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group; Rev Mun Ik-hwan; and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, to Pyongyang, and the recently revealed clandestine visit of lawmaker So Kyong-won to North Korea, we can hardly consider North Korea's attitude toward South Korea favorably. Such moves by North Korea clearly show that it is utilizing the internal chaos being experienced by our society in the course of democratization in its consistent revolutionary strategy against South Korea.

Lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to North Korea shows that such an anti-South strategy by the Pyongyang regime is very thorough and diversified. In other words, along with such overt operations against South Korea as inviting the head of the Hyundai Business Group, Chong Chu-yong, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and our students to participate in "the Pyongyang festival," North Korea is now employing even covert and clandestine tactics in its anti-South strategy by alluring South Korean politicians to visit North Korea in secret.

Therefore, the government should warn North Korea that such anti-South operations definitely run counter to the spirit of North-South contacts to create an atmosphere of reconciliation and mutual trust between the two sides.

Boycotting various North-South meetings at the governmental level, including the preliminary meeting for talks between high-level persons in authority of North and South Korea scheduled for July, may be a way of warning North Korea. However, we hold that the government should not boycott but should more actively participate in these meetings so that it can sternly warn the North Korean authorities that their recent anti-South operations are by no means conducive to improving North-South relations and to achieving national reunification. This is also necessary to prevent North Korea's possible miscalculation.

Along with this, the government should convince the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] which has consistently advocated participation in "the Pyongyang festival" to realize that participation in the festival will not be conducive to achieving its goal of national reunification.

As confessed by Ho Tam himself, if each of North and South Korea regards the opposite side as a target to overthrow, North-South dialogue, let alone national reunification, will be impossible, and consequently the barrier of distrust between the persons in authority of North and South Korea will also become higher. We should realize the fact that lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to North Korea has further deepened this distrust.

Government To Reevaluate Inter-Korean Relations
SK2906014689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The government will soon decide on its stance regarding inter-Korea relations and South-North dialogue on the occasion of the arrest of an opposition lawmaker for his illegal north Korean visit, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Choe Pyong-po, spokesman for the Reunification Board, said individual contacts or dialogue with the north without consultation with the government will not be of help to the improvement of normal inter-Korea relations, referring to the arrest of Rep. So Kyong-won of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

He said the problems surrounding Rep. So are likely to have an unfavorable impact on the South-North dialogue, but stressed the government has not changed its policy of seeking continuous inter-Korea personnel exchange and dialogue between the authorities concerned.

He called on Pyongyang to change its policy of recklessly attempting to have contacts with persons in the South on an individual basis, saying it is of no help to establishing mutual trust.

Postponement of Talks Considered

SK3006013689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Seoul will stall inter-Korean talks for the time being in the wake of Rep. So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to Pyongyang, judging that the North intends to disturb social stability in the South.

The Cabinet yesterday resolved to assume a "cautious" attitude in resuming South-North dialogue, determining that the unauthorized trips to Pyongyang by So in August of last year and dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan last March must have been engineered by the North as its own "operational scheme" against the South.

Yi Hyon-ku, spokesman for Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun who presided over the regular Cabinet session, said after the three-hour-long meeting, "The Cabinet members shared an identical view that the North has been more inclined to disrupt our national security rather than discuss openly whatever peace offensive it may take."

"They agreed that it is necessary to assume a cautious posture with regard to resuming inter-Korean talks, scheduled for next month," he disclosed.

The spokesman interpreted that the cautious stance would include delaying South-North dialogue.

He also told reporters that anyone who has contacts with the North without government authorization would be dealt with in a stern manner.

The Cabinet further decided to direct the law enforcement authorities to thoroughly investigate every organization suspected of leaning toward radical leftism.

The Cabinet's decision followed an accord by top officials of the administration and the ruling party to consider stalling proposed inter-Korean talks "for the time being."

Leaders of the Cabinet and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] held a meeting at a safe house in central Seoul Wednesday night to discuss the matter.

An official said after the session, "The North summoned So to Pyongyang on the very day when a preliminary talk for inter-Korean parliamentary conferences opened at the border village of Panmunjom on Aug. 19. Its dual approach has forced us to consider postponing South-North dialogue for the time being."

He said that a majority of the participants insisted on a "cooling-off" period before resuming inter-Korean talks, all of which were suspended last February by the North due to their incessant demand for an end to the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit which started later in the month.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan said yesterday that he would discuss with opposition leaders the matter of delaying the preliminary parliamentary meeting, which Seoul has recently proposed and is to convene on July 11.

National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun will preside over a meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders and delegates to the preparatory talk today to deliberate the issue.

The administration and government party officials also decided to shelve the planned rewriting of the National Security Law, the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning and other anti-Communist regulations.

South Asks To Delay Talks

SK3006085589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT
30 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea will register its anger over an opposition lawmaker's clandestine visit to Pyongyang by asking the North to postpone the preparatory talks for a parliamentary conference slated for July 11.

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chief delegate to the preliminary meeting, said Friday: "We shared the view that the talks should be resumed at a more proper time and that postponement would help improve bilateral relations."

Chae made the announcement after parliamentary delegates and senior lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties discussed whether to attend the scheduled meeting despite the arrest of Rep. So Kyong-won, whose unauthorized visit to Pyongyang last year shocked the South Korean Government and people when it was revealed Monday.

"The parliamentary contacts were designed to improve relations through dialogue between representatives of both sides, but we note with regret that North Korea called Rep. So to Pyongyang on Aug. 19 last year when the first preparatory meeting was held," he said.

Chae criticized Pyongyang for having "betrayed the minimum reliability needed for the success of the talks" by arranging So's trip at the same time as the first meeting.

"We urge North Korea to repent and change its basic attitude. A proper expression of repentance and sincerity on the North Korean side would enable early reopening of contact," said Chae, a former speaker of the National Assembly.

South Korea will inform the North of its decision in a letter through the truce village of Panmunjom.

Delegates met seven times to arrange the full parliamentary talks until early this year, when Pyongyang declared suspension of the contacts in protest against the annual South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, called "Team Spirit."

Dissident Pastor Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to North Korea in March also further delayed resumption of the meeting.

Recently, the two sides exchanged letters to reopen the meeting and agreed to hold their eighth contact July 11.

But the trouble caused by the revelation of the opposition lawmaker's Pyongyang trip last August is likely to halt inter-Korean dialogue for the time being.

So, a dissident farmer who won a National Assembly seat on a ticket of Kim Tae-chung's party, is behind bars on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Security agents are suspecting that the farmer-turned-politician might have made another secret trip to Pyongyang in May 1985 and have spied for North Korea ever since.

No on Government Crackdown on 'Subversives'

SK2906044889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that "there is a possibility that other opposition or dissident figures might have secretly visited Pyongyang."

However, he said that he has not yet received any concrete reports from concerned investigative authorities. The president was meeting the press on the occasion of the second anniversary of his "June 29, 1987 Declaration" at Chongwadae.

He also said that "the government will reform the overseas travel formula to prevent the recurrence of such cases but there will be no change in the government's basic policy to liberalize foreign trips."

Referring to the latest social trend, No declared that the government would resolutely make every effort to eradicate illegal actions impeding the nation's drive towards democratization and crimes threatening the people's way of life.

"I had to swallow my pride while enduring all kinds of insults waiting for the right time when an autonomous atmosphere in our society appeared for realizing democracy. Though not satisfactory, conditions for such an atmosphere have formed to some extent," he said.

"Others can say what they want, but the nation's drive towards democratization is going well. The most urgent thing at this point is to have all people abide by law and order," he stressed.

In particular, he emphasized that the government would crack down on subversive elements attempting to overthrow the state, while safeguarding the lives and properties of the people.

However, he said that he has not the slightest intention of returning to the past authoritarianism to expel disorder.

As to the question of liquidating the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic, No said, "What is essential is that the Sixth Republic will not repeat past errors."

Every problem should be solved on the basis of reconciliation and forgiveness, he said.

Later in the day, No told foreign correspondents that either reduction or withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea is not "desirable" at the current moment as tension has yet to be alleviated on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that North Korea is having secret dialogue with leftist forces in the South, avoiding state-to-state dialogue, he urged the North "to come to the table for summit talks to frankly discuss unification problem."

'Tough' Plans Against High School Radicalism
SK3006025089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The Education Ministry has decided to take tough actions to curb spreading "leftist ideology education" at secondary schools and to prevent collective activities by high-school students in sympathy with teachers joining the outlawed National Teachers Trade Union.

The ministry ordered the heaviest punitive measures against high-school students who refuse to stop creating disturbances at a meeting of district educational commissioners, which was held yesterday at the Tanje Educational Center in Chongju, Chungchongpuk-to.

If students do not keep away from leftist ideology education and collective activities, they will have no other choice but to be ousted, ministry officials told the meeting.

As for effective guidance to prevent anti-government education at school, meanwhile, the ministry decided to set up special watchdog squads, manned by school administrators and parents.

The surveillance to be carried out in collaboration with law-enforcement authorities is designed to discourage high-school students from joining in protests against the government crackdown on their teachers engaging in union activities.

Education commissioners from across the country were told to keep watch on students' collective activities and were ordered to dissolve underground student clubs organized at their suggestion of their unionized teachers.

Participants were also instructed to keep students away from anti-government rallies and leftist ideology education programs expected to begin at university campuses during the summer vacation.

According to a ministry analysis, there is a sizable group of high-school students who have imbibed Communist ideology from their unionized teachers.

About 13,000 students at 34 junior and senior high schools have staged demonstrations to protest schools' disciplinary measures against their teachers since the union inauguration on May 28, a ministry report reveals.

The report claims that teachers introducing pro-Pyongyang ideology have pulled wires behind high-school students' collective activities.

Dissident, Student Groups React to Crackdown
SK3006032089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Alarmed by the arrest of Rep. So Kyong-won and the government's policy to get tough with leftist forces, dissident and student organizations are all out to defend themselves from an imminent crackdown and mounting public criticism.

The dissident bodies flatly denied the government claim that a total of some 10,500 hard-core leftists have now infiltrated the 126 dissident organizations across the nation.

They said that the government estimate is "false" and "groundless." "This is a ploy designed to suppress the democratic movement," they said.

After the prosecution announcement of So's arrest, staffers of the dissident bodies, including Chonminnyon or the National Alliance for Democratic Movement, convened executive meetings to discuss future strategy and their course of action in the face of the government hard-line policy.

However, they withheld comment on So's clandestine Pyongyang visit and his arrest, indicating their cautiousness in the touchy issue.

Dissidents voiced their apprehension that the incident will weaken their position in Korean society and trigger a large-scale clampdown on the dissident movement.

In this context, dissident leaders are reportedly considering convening a joint meeting of representatives of 126 dissident organizations to discuss the issue and prepare countermeasures against the government suppression.

The largest dissident body Chonminnyon held an emergency meeting of its executive council members Wednesday afternoon at the Catholic Farmers Association Hall in Taejon to discuss the arrest of So and the government announcement on leftist forces in Korea.

Chonminnyon leaders termed the government announcement a "McCarthyist plot" aimed at oppressing the democratic movement.

They also decided to consider filing a libel suit with the court against Pak Se-chik, director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

Chondaehyop, the National Council of Students Representatives, discounted the government announcement as a "vicious" scheme to suppress it.

Chondaehyop leaders said they will issue a statement on their position on the arrest of the opposition lawmaker and the government's hard-line policy against "democratic figures."

The student leaders pledged that they will push ahead with their plan to participate in the Pyongyang Festival of World Youth and Students and launch street battles in protest against the government ban on the festival participation beginning October.

The Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC) convened a meeting of its staff members to discuss the government announcement on leftist forces. After the meeting, they said that they will hold another meeting of all Protestant denominations to further discuss the issue.

Teachers College Takes Action Against Students
SK3006035889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Some 50 students of Seoul National Teachers' College will be ousted or suspended indefinitely for their involvement in campus unrest in line with the school's effort to resume classes as soon as possible.

School officials said the state-run college has decided to mete out heavier punishment on the 50 of the 124 students facing discipline for staging or instigating violent protests on the campus.

The rest are likely to be subject to lighter punishment, including temporary suspension and warnings, the official said.

Faculty members have been meeting the students facing punitive actions since Tuesday. The exact number of students facing punishment will be determined after the faculty meets all the 124 students, one official said.

The decision came three days after the college resumed administrative work. The campus was shut down May 1 following serious on-campus turmoil that began mid-March with hundreds of students demanding a tuition freeze.

Protesting students seized school facilities and staged sit-in demonstrations on campus grounds, forcing suspension of classes and barring faculty from entering the campus.

The turmoil climaxed when Nam Tae-hyon, an ethics senior, set himself ablaze during a demonstration, dying in a hospital the next day. Students declared their campus an "autonomous school," attempting to run the college themselves by holding classes on their own.

School authorities anticipate that about 30 students will face reprimands for destroying campus facilities while 10 others will be punished for interfering in funeral proceedings for Nam. Ten additional students are also linked to the "autonomous school plan," according to officials.

The four-year college in Socho-tong, southern Seoul, will notify the Ministry of Education of its decision probably today along with a recommendation for lifting the ban on classes, they said.

The ministry asked earlier that the school authorities create the right atmosphere for class resumption by taking firm punitive action against students that led the campus unrest. The school officials were also asked to get written pledges from passively involved students, stating they will not repeat violent protests.

The ministry said that if the class ban is not retracted by July 3, all students will be automatically flunked this year.

DJP Office in Wanju Firebombed by Youths
SK3006024689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Chonju, Chollapuk-to—About eight young men, all believed to be collegians, firebombed the Wanju chapter office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party here early yesterday morning.

Thirty minutes after midnight, they smashed through the office door and threw in several petrol bombs, breaking a dozen windowpanes.

Almost simultaneously, several youths launched a firebomb attack on the Kyo-tong Police Box but no damage was reported.

No's Political Style Criticized as 'Watery'
SK2906012889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Hak-kyong]

[Text] Two years ago, today, fresh air was blowing through the streets of Seoul and other major cities where tear gas had poisoned the air as thousands of students and riot policemen battled over its streets deep into the night.

It was the announcement of sweeping democratic reforms by No Tae-u, then presidential candidate for the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP].

Promising the bold democratic reforms, No accepted the opposition's demands for a direct presidential election and the release of all political prisoners, and the restoration of their civil rights.

No, threatening to give up his post in the ruling DJP and the presidential nomination if the announcement was not accepted by then President Chon Tu-hwan, called for constitutional changes.

In his declaration, No said, "People are the masters of the country, and the people's will must come before everything else."

Controversy over the declaration was raised recently by a news magazine when the MONTHLY CHOSON alleged that No's June 29 declaration for democratic reforms in 1987 was actually the work of then President Chon.

Senior presidential aides and high-ranking DJP officials categorically denied the magazine report as unfounded rumors amidst widespread concern about its possible political repercussions.

No seems to have avoided any damage to his popularity and good image as an honest president.

The opposition parties, considering the fact that the story has yet to be verified, have refrained from launching outright attacks against No.

Pak Chol-on, a close aide to the president, disclosed that he was ordered by No to study the sweeping democratic reforms for a direct presidential election in March, 1987, three months before the declaration.

Showing evidence to reporters, Pak said that he provided No with a three-phase reform plan, which was executed through the April 13 emergency decree, June 10 DJP convention and the June 29 declaration later.

Even a close aide to former President Chon also said that the declaration was exclusively No's work. "My knowledge is that No led the work to write the declaration," he added.

"It must be a gimmick of one of the loyalists to ex-President Chon aimed at undermining the political reputation of President No," said a high government party official who refused to be named.

He added, "There is no evidence that ex-President Chon leaked the information to the magazine and he is not a person who believes that eroding the morality of No serves his own interest."

In a nutshell, the June 29 declaration, which is often called a peaceful "coup d'etat" or "revolution," has brought about significant political and social changes thereafter.

As he manifested in his declaration, No has been implementing many reform policies of liberalization and autonomy.

As quickly as he was elected to the Presidency with a cultivated image of an ordinary person, No has shown gestures that he is determined to remove the authoritarian leadership style in the administration.

Such gestures and his low-profile posture made a good contrast with his predecessor Chon, who was often accused of being haughty and high-handed.

However, recent criticism from some segments of society focused on the new leadership style of No, saying that he is faint-hearted or a watery man in handling major state affairs.

No, indeed, stressing the need for further autonomy and self-control to put the nation on the list of genuine democratic countries, has left many labor-management disputes unsettled.

Upon hearing the criticism on his leadership style, No defends himself saying that a president who seems to be weak in a democratic country is not a weak leader if he is supported by the people.

"Anyone who wants to capture authority by himself cannot do so but the authority can be given by other people," he added during a meeting with reporters.

No is determined to defend the liberal democratic system of the country and the capitalist economy by stamping out the subversive revolutionary forces.

He also cites many achievements of his June 29 declaration whenever he talks about his leadership style.

The achievements include fair management of every election, extension of basic human rights, press freedom, local autonomy and liberalization of university and college administration in addition to the reforms to the election system and the restoration of civil rights for dissidents, according to him.

No, who is determined to accomplish the democratic reforms he promised during the election campaign, stresses the importance of fair distribution of wealth to achieve a genuine democracy in the country.

Daily Views 29 June Declaration 'Watershed'
SK3006040289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Road to Democratization"]

[Text] Two years ago yesterday the nation came over the watershed in its near four decades of troubled constitutional history that began with a military takeover and went through an extended period of authoritarian rule. A package of measures for sweeping political and social

reforms delivered by the then standard bearer of the Democratic Justice Party breathed fresh air into the political chaos of the country embroiled in disputes over electing a new government.

The bandwagon of the June 29 declaration turned the tide and placed President No Tae-u at the helm of the state subsequently. Assessment may vary on how much and how quickly the No administration has steered its statecraft along the path to full democratization and liberalization in the period that followed his assumption of the leadership of the ruling party and of the government.

There is no denying that tremendous changes have taken place in all aspects and sections of national life toward greater freedom and autonomy. Most feverishly and freely contested elections returned more opposition members to the National Assembly to outnumber the government party to sway the balance of power.

Basic freedoms and civil rights have increased and expanded in both scope and quality; mass media are mushrooming to assert untrammelled independence and liberty. These have been all to the good of the people and the polity moving away from doldrums and restraint toward openness, initiative and vitality.

These evidently positive reforms are often contrasted with a number of negative developments. They include a rising wave of violent political and social activism, general erosion of law and order, eruption of diverse and pushing interest groups and louder outcries for a bigger share in the fruit of economic growth.

Intensified labor unrest and campus disturbances present a special cause for worry. Some of them were absorbed or condoned as inevitable in the course of the political transition. But others have gone overboard to threaten the normal economic performance and to disrupt education.

Ideological confusion resulting from an open-door policy toward North Korea and reckless attempts of some dissident and leftist figures to appease or even collaborate with North Koreans are other undesirable outcomes of liberalization. Violence and open advocacy of pro-Pyongyang doctrines are the most ominous byproducts of the "reform."

The people do not want a high-handed and overbearing government. This does not mean they want a weak and wavering government. President No is expected to live up to the spirit and inspiration of "the hour of decision" that was June 29, 1987 by clearing the dismal aftermath

of the Fifth Republic without delay and reestablishing a responsive yet strong government leadership and authority to achieve full democracy and economic viability in tranquility and stability.

Exploration in Yellow Sea Fails To Produce Oil
SK2406025089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 24 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—Drilling on the continental shelf in the Yellow Sea has produced only dry wells, a spokesman for the Korea Petroleum Development Co. (KODECO) said Saturday.

KODECO and its partner, Marathon Oil Co. of the United States, sank test bores through 4,103 meters in the II mining block about 200 kilometers off the west coast from March 13 to June 18, finding some gas but no oil, the spokesman said.

The U.S. company went down 2,900 meters to volcanic rock but gave up after another 500 meters drilling because volcanic rock doesn't produce oil. The company holds 50-percent equity in the mining concession.

KODECO spent 3.84 million dollars to continue the exploration down to the 4,103-meter level, the spokesman said.

The two companies will drill another four exploratory wells in the II mining block by 1996, he said.

Cooperation Accord Signed With Peru
SK2006030089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won and his Peruvian counterpart, Alfonso Riviera Monsalve [name as received], signed an accord Monday in Lima launching the Korea-Peru joint committee to promote cooperation between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Sin briefed Prime Minister [title as received] Luis Alberto Sanchez and Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox on President No Tae-u's declaration last July of rapprochement with communist countries, calling for Lima's support in the United Nations and other global bodies.

The Peruvians responded favorably, the ministry said.

Sin flies to Caracas, Venezuela, Tuesday to attend the special ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 June 20-23.

Burma

Local Press Criticizes Foreign Diplomats

BK2906110089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Rangoon, June 29 (AFP)—Burma's military government Thursday criticised unidentified foreign diplomats for asking questions at press conferences given here by political parties.

The attack came with a commentary in the state-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY accusing "some staff of foreign embassies" of having "broken diplomatic ethics" in asking "leading questions" at press conferences.

Diplomatic sources said that a number of ambassadors had been summoned Monday to the Foreign Ministry in connection with the accusations.

Several embassies, such as the British, U.S., Australian and Japanese have been sending diplomats to the press conferences of major political parties.

"We have nothing against their attendance if they have obtained permission from the authorities for the purpose of reporting back to their governments," the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said.

But, it added, "The gathering and distribution of news to the media is the task of accredited stringers and correspondents and certainly not of diplomatic missions, particularly if it concerns the internal affairs of our country."

Top Student Leader Surrenders to Authorities

BK3006024789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] A prominent Burmese student leader along with four other dissidents surrendered Wednesday [28 June] afternoon to Burmese authorities at the Burmese border town of Myawaddy, opposite Tak's Mae Sot District after nearly a year of exile in Thailand.

Maung Maung Kyaw and his younger brother, Maung Maung Htut, Naing Ko Ko, Hlone Moe, Kyaw Lin, a lawyer, were said to be very disappointed with the continuing disunity among dissident students, who fled to the jungles along the Thai-Burmese border after last September's coup d'etat by Gen Saw Maung.

Maung Maung Kyaw, an executive committee member of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions while in Rangoon, was quoted by informed sources as saying that he would not be able to achieve his goal of returning democracy to Burma if he continued to stay in Thailand.

He promised to pursue the democratic movement inside Burma, according to the sources. The five are believed to be at a military base in Myawaddy awaiting to be questioned before being sent back to Rangoon.

Maung Maung Kyaw, who founded the exile National Liberation Party, was believed to be disheartened by

exiled fellow students and a rather small number of followers compared with the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF).

He was seen with Thai student activists on many occasions and once had a meeting with Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut who initiated the repatriation programme.

Than Win, general-secretary of the ABSDF, said yesterday that Maung Maung Kyaw, a popular student leader during pro-democracy demonstrations last year, was not an ABSDF member as he told the Burmese authorities upon his surrender.

Than Win said he was afraid Maung Maung Kyaw might create misunderstandings between ABSDF and political movements inside [Burma] if he provided false information about ABSDF activities and movements.

An estimated 5,000 students and civilians took refuge in the area under the control of armed Burmese ethnic groups—Karen, Mon, Karenni, Pa-O, and Shan—during the first few months after the coup when Saw Maung ordered a crackdown on dissidents.

The number however dropped steadily after Burma set up reception centres along the Thai-Burmese border to welcome back students and civilians and Thailand in December introduced a repatriation programme to send back students and civilians wanting to return to Burma.

Commission Deregisters Another Political Party

BK2906143489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Jun 89

["Announcement No 254 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Myanmar dated 29 June 1989—11th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of the New Ideology Improvement Party for Social System as a political party.

1. The Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Myanmar announced today that the New Ideology Improvement Party for Social System, which has its headquarters at Compound No 24, Old Yedashe Street, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in Announcement No 107, dated 9 November 1988.

2. However, by unanimous decision of all members of the party Central Executive Committee, including the chairman and the general secretary, the deregistration of the party has been requested effective 29 June 1989. Hence, the elections commission hereby announces the deregistration of the New Ideology Improvement Party for Social System effective 29 June 1989 in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law.

By the authority vested in me,

[Signed] Aye Maung, secretary, Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Abu Hassan on Upcoming ASEAN Meet in Brunei
BK2906130589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1211 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—ASEAN foreign ministers at their annual meeting next week will come up with a common stand on the Kampuchean issue in preparation for the proposed international conference to resolve the conflict in Paris in August, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Thursday.

ASEAN countries had been notified by the French Government of its proposal to host a meeting between the four warring Kampuchean factions on July 25 in Paris to be followed later by the international conference, he said.

The French proposal would definitely be on the list of items to be discussed at the 22nd ASEAN ministerial meeting beginning in Brunei Monday, he told reporters after returning from a two-week official trip abroad which took him to Switzerland, Poland, Venezuela, and Peru.

He said ASEAN wanted to ensure that when the international conference convened, it would in essence consider and contain all the external and internal aspects which ASEAN had put forward over the years.

The international conference, which the French had indicated could be a negotiating process should the four factions fail to reach agreement, would be participated by the Kampuchean factions, Vietnam, Laos, ASEAN, India, Japan, Canada, Australia and the five permanent U.N. Security Council members.

Abu Hassan said ASEAN's efforts to establish a common stand before the Paris meeting did not mean that the grouping felt that the Kampuchean peace process, which it had initiated, was "moving out of its hands."

The feeling of ASEAN now was that "things were about to reach fruition," he said. "While we would like everyone to share that ripened fruit, we would also like to ensure that we would not be left out."

Also to be discussed was the recent suggestion that Indonesia be co-chairman of the international conference. Commenting on the suggestion, which he described as "logical," Abu Hassan said ASEAN would support Indonesia's chairmanship and for a second such conference to be held in Jakarta.

"It would also ensure that ASEAN would continue to play a leading role in the Kampuchean peace process," he added.

The ASEAN ministers would also discuss the possibility of an ASEAN peace-keeping force to participate in the proposed international control mechanism, he said.

The Vietnamese refugee problem would also figure highly at the meeting. He said that as president of the recent international conference on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva, he would brief members countries on the latest developments.

"We would also be seeking more details from the Philippines on its offer to house a regional screening centre for refugee status determination," he said.

ASEAN senior officials would begin a two-day meeting in Brunei capital of Bandar Seri Begawan Friday to finalise the agenda and issues which would be taken up in detail by the foreign ministers at their meeting.

Foreign ministry officials said other items expected to be discussed during the two-day meeting included regional security, the situation in China and its impact on ASEAN, Palestine, Afghanistan, and Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

The ministerial meeting would be followed by a post-conference meeting on July 6-8 with the six ASEAN dialogue partners—the United States, the European Community, Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The dialogue countries would be represented by their respective foreign ministers.

Cambodia

Chea Soth Lays Cornerstone for Party School
BK3006054189 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0412 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 30—The General Department for Construction of the State of Cambodia has held a ceremony to lay down the foundation stone of a party school in Phnom Penh to honour the 38th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (June 28).

The school, which would be built with the non-refunded assistance from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, shall be completed by 1994 and would seat 500 students.

Speaking at the ceremony for laying the cornerstone, Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and vice premier, said that the construction of this school would be a token of firm militant solidarity and close cooperation between two fraternal parties. He profoundly thanked the C.P.V Central Committee for its non-refunded assistance and praised it as international proletarian gesture.

For his part, Phan Ngoc Tuong, member of the C.P.V Central Committee and minister of construction, who arrived in Phnom Penh Tuesday for an official friendship visit, highly valued the all-round achievements recorded in the past 10 years by the Cambodian people under the P.R.P.K leadership. He pledged to do his utmost for a successful construction of the school, and he described it as another proof of the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Tan Phong was on hand.

Circular Issued on Party Founding Anniversary
BK2606103189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Jun 89

[Circular on how to organize the 38th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, 28 June 1951-28 June 1989; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] This year we mark the 38th founding day of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] at a point in which our Cambodian revolution is continuing to win more important successes in the new stage of implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions, especially following the successful conclusion of the second national conference of party cadres and the endorsement of a number of reforms by the National Assembly extraordinary session, which contributed to bringing positive results to the fourth Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks—an event of strategic significance in our revolution's advance.

In light of the Cambodian revolution's growth, the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be completely repatriated in September 1989. This even more clearly affirms the capacity of the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to take charge of the country's destiny with their efforts. However, the struggle between us and the enemies has become increasingly arduous, complex, and resolute in the military, political, and ideological fields. This has made it necessary for all of our cadres, party members, armed forces, and people to unite as one body, firmly grasp the party's strategy and tactics, and realize at all costs the strategic objectives determined by the second national conference of party cadres.

To enable the present anniversary celebration to proceed successfully, the party Central Committee Secretariat would like to give the following counsel:

I. Contents and Desiderata:

1. Clearly indicate that the KPRP originated with the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh and that all of the Cambodian revolution's victories are always linked to those of the Vietnamese

and Lao revolutions. Clearly specify the main lessons in the building of our party, which are: The party must always maintain inner unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and implement the principles of democratic centralism, always preserve the people's interests, incessantly increase the force of national and international solidarity, and continue to further strengthen and expand the Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos bonds of solidarity in the new situation.

2. Make our entire party, armed forces, and people deeply understand the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres and, starting from there, correctly grasp the situation and tasks of the revolution in the new stage, heighten the sense of responsibility toward the nation and motherland and toward the revolution and people, incessantly raise the will to be in control and to rely on oneself, strengthen unity within the party, the armed forces, and the people as a whole, muster all forces, and overcome all types of difficulty and privations to be in a position to carry out all revolutionary tasks after the Vietnamese volunteer troops have been completely repatriated at the end of September 1989 and win genuine peace for the people.

3. All cadres and party members must heighten revolutionary morals and capabilities in all fields of work in order to further build up the confidence of the masses and people in the party and new regime, and make them become the core advancing the revolutionary movement of the masses and people at all levels and sectors in the new situation in which the Cambodian forces themselves must assume responsibility for the cause of defending the motherland and building our new regime. Discard any attitudes that reduce the faith and confidence of the masses and people in the party and new regime and have a bad influence on the revolutionary movement. Continue to accelerate party building in the localities, especially in the armed forces and in the masses and people, aiming at further heightening the party's leading role and strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses.

II. Forms of Organization and Implementation:

1. All regional party committees under the Central Committee must counsel all party chapters to conduct political lifestyle sessions and research the party's history and struggle tradition during the past period. At the same time, they must be impregnated with the present situation and tasks of the revolution as well as immediate tasks that must be carried out at all costs by correctly assimilating the party's strategy and tactics so as to advance toward realizing the strategic objectives defined by the second national conference of party cadres. All party members must inspect by themselves any activities and attitudes within party chapters that might cause the masses and people to lose faith in them as well as in the party and revolution in order to take corrective measures.

2. Organize widespread get-togethers within the strata of the masses and people. Leading comrades at all central institutions and comrade members of provincial and municipal party committees must go down to the masses and people, meet with them, and talk to them at various work units, factories, enterprises, communes, wards, schools, and armed forces units in order to hear what the masses and people have to say, and to speak with them about the leadership of the party chapters in those localities or units in order to clarify what the masses and people want to know and to strive to solve the people's current complaints. At all provinces and cities, this matter must be added to the specific local issues to be implemented on the Political Work Day of June 1989 according to above-mentioned objectives and desiderata.

3. All levels and sectors must proceed with instigating emulative movements to carry out the 1989 year-end 6-month tasks. In particular, from now to the end of September 1989, pay attention to heightening work capacities and ensuring high yields in the spirit of self-reliance. Take part in mustering combined forces and combined measures, and vigorously accelerate the multiform work of attacking enemies and proselytizing them, while striving to meet the requirements for building the Armed Forces both numerically and qualitatively. Accelerate the movement to increase the rainy-season rice crop; continue to pay attention to building the real revolutionary forces in all fields; and strive to expand and perfect the party within the masses and people.

4. From 25 June to 15 July 1989, broadly organize a phase of mass revolutionary activities in order to create an enthusiastic atmosphere within the masses and vigorously accelerate immediate tasks in the locality, such as continuing to expose the genocidal gang's maneuvers and their perfidious nature, and exhorting the resolute determination to oppose their attempt to return to power by encouraging the people to join armed forces and militia units to defend the locality and motherland. Organize images of good relations between the Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies and between the Vietnamese troops and the masses and people with the greatest sense of optimism. Encourage the people to have pride in their own nation and their own administration, rebuilt from ashes and pain through their own efforts and with the assistance of Vietnam and other friendly countries, and which, in the near future, will assume for itself the historic mission of preventing the return of the Pol Pot regime.

5. Organize meetings in conference halls at the central level and in the provinces and cities on 28 June 1989. At the central level, the National and International Holidays Committee and the front National Council in cooperation with the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and the Ministry of Information and Culture are in charge of organizing them. Invite cadres, party members, core groups, youth unions, armed forces representatives, mass organizations, families that have rendered good services to the revolution, and outstanding

individuals to these meetings. The speeches at the meetings must deal with all achievements, strengths, and new factors at the current revolutionary stage; clearly point out weaknesses that must be overcome at all costs; appeal to the masses and people to vigorously participate in building the party, armed forces, and localities; expose the enemies' divisive maneuvers; vigorously promote national and international solidarity; and call for new victories in the 1989 rainy season.

6. The national propagandist media, SPK news agency, radio and television, newspapers, and the Information and Culture Ministry must work out and implement propaganda plans from 25 June to 15 July 1989 according to the above contents and desiderata. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission must provide a specific propaganda counsel to support the above-mentioned activities. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission, Central Organization Commission, provincial and municipal party committees, ministries, and offices around the central organization, and the Central Military Party Committee have the duty of effectively implementing this directive.

Slogans:

1. Enthusiastically welcome the 38th founding anniversary of the KPRP, 28 June 1951-28 June 1989!
2. Everything for the independence and peace of the motherland, for the happiness of the people!
3. Resolutely oppose a return to Cambodia by the genocidal Pol Pot gang in all forms!
4. Cadres and party members must heighten revolutionary activities in implementing revolutionary tasks, revolutionary lifestyle, and criticism and self-criticism!
5. Emulate to produce new achievements and new victories in implementing the resolutions of the second national conference of party cadres!
6. The bonds of solidarity and friendship and multiform cooperation between Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries last forever!
7. Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism!
8. President Ho Chi Minh, founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, live forever in the revolutionary cause!
9. Long live world peace!
10. Long live the KPRP!
11. Long live the glorious state of Cambodia!

[Signed] Heng Samrin, for the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat

Editorial Marks KPRP Founding Anniversary
*BK2806143189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jun 89*

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Is the Sole Leader of the Cause To Defend and Build the Motherland"]

[Text] This year, the entire party, army, and people celebrate the 38th founding anniversary of the glorious Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] with pride in the all-around great achievements we have scored in implementing the KPRP's strategic goals.

It was 38 years ago, on 28 June 1951, that the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, was born from the glorious revolution of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] founded and educated by Chairman Ho Chi Minh. Through courage and a willingness to make all kinds of sacrifices in the cause of their nation and motherland, and constantly preserving the tradition of solidarity with cadres, party members, and armies of Vietnam and Laos—particularly in close cooperation with Vietnamese cadres, party members, and military—Cambodian cadres, party members, and military defeated the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, and U.S. imperialists and lackeys, and recently smashed and toppled the bloodthirsty Democratic Kampuchea regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, and brought the genuine light of an era of independence and freedom and restored the Cambodian workers' right to mastery on 7 January 1979. On this basis, Cambodian cadres and party members who survived the massacre of the Pol Pot genocidal regime gathered and pledged to rebuild the party to continue the precious tradition of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which was born from the ICP, and closely rebuild the militant alliance among the three fraternal parties of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Over the past more than 10 years, the KPRP has become the highest leading organization and continues to hold aloft the banner of genuine patriotism and the bright light of international solidarity. It has called on the entire party, army, and people to actively take part in the task of defending and building the motherland toward constant progress. Under the light of the resolutions adopted at the fourth and fifth party congresses, in combination with the great forces of cadres and party members, and with the assistance of the Communist Party of Vietnam and parties of fraternal socialist countries, the KPRP has undergone great development—politically, ideologically, and organizationally.

Nearly every ward, commune, precinct, district, and provincial town possesses provisional parties and party chapters. The Cambodian motherland is currently in a position of strength and victory. The State of Cambodia's prestige has been steadily heightened in the international arena. As for the enemies, they are facing

serious defeat and are moving toward total disintegration. However, they still refuse to give up their perfidious maneuvers to wage an undeclared war to oppose and topple us. Particularly in the phase in which we simultaneously fight and negotiate and in which Cambodia's own forces have to fully assume for themselves the task of being responsible for the destiny of the motherland, the enemies have more perfidious maneuvers in many forms to implement their strategic scheme.

Faced with the tense, complex struggle in this new circumstance, the leadership role and the task of building the party require more efforts than ever before in order to consolidate and strengthen the party in every field so as to ensure its leading role in every situation and circumstance. To achieve these sacred tasks, cadres, party members, combatants, people, and the masses should continue building the party into a powerful one—politically, ideologically, and organizationally. We should push further for improvement of the party leadership because the party is the sole leader in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland and the vanguard of the working class and workers who live and work for the interests of all Cambodian workers. We should continue to pay attention to promoting a deeper expansion of the party among workers, peasants, combatants, and people, aimed at filling party organizational structures. Along with this, party expansion should go hand in hand with the strengthening of party organizational structures in localities and party chapters; education to constantly raise the political quality of party members; and defense of the party in order to make local party organizational structures places to educate and temper party members and nurture good cadres, places to link the party and masses, and places to rally solidarity forces aimed at successfully implementing all party political tasks. We should raise the quality of regular lifestyle meetings with a clear meaning; constantly practice criticism and self-criticism; and continue to build and strengthen the ranks of cadres, which is the factor determining the success of revolutionary tasks and a contribution to improving party lines.

First, we should strengthen core cadres at every level and ensure an appropriate quantity and high quality to respond to the task of assuming revolutionary tasks in the new phase. Furthermore, party committees, state institutions, and mass organizations should consider the real situation in their areas and transform party lines into principles and concrete measures to actively defend the party's correct views and build a resolute will to fight the enemies, and to provide leadership and guidance in every revolutionary task aimed at scoring victories and successfully achieving the strategic goals set by the second national conference of cadres.

Resistance Leaders Meet To Prepare for Talks
*BK3006015189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 89 p 6*

[Text] Leading members of the Khmer Rouge and nationalist groups held talks in "neutral territory" close

to the Cambodian border on Monday in preparation for peace talks in Paris next month, resistance sources said yesterday.

The "consultations" brought together Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, key men of the resistance coalition due to hold a "round table" discussion with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen on July 25.

Nationalist sources declined to divulge details on the recent talks, saying they were part of preparations for the upcoming negotiations and the international conference on Cambodia to take place in Paris early in August.

About two weeks ago, the resistance partners, joined in the United Nations-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], held "consultations" in Pyongyang, North Korea under the chairmanship of CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the sources noted.

The series of consultations among the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) has served to "consolidate" the position of the CGDK, they said.

Western diplomats said they believed there had been no radical change in the CGDK stand.

The three-party coalition calls for an internationally-verified, total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a quadripartite provisional government and the despatch of an international peacekeeping force.

The Hanoi-backed leadership in Phnom Penh so far has held out against a role for the Khmer Rouge in the interim government that, under the CGDK proposal, would organize free, internationally-supervised elections.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen are due to meet separately on July 24, one day before the four factions hold peace talks.

Sihanouk's 25 June Communique on Peace Noted
BK3006072089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk has said that a solution to the Cambodian problem without the dispatch of an international peacekeeping force to Cambodia and international control measures in the country following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is unacceptable.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk talked about this in a communique dated 25 June, just a few weeks before the international conference in Paris, France, on the Cambodian problem. The samdech solemnly declared

that he, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, and the Sihanoukist National Army will not sign an international agreement or any national agreement that does not correspond to the real situation and does not meet his five-point proposal.

The samdech demanded international supervision under the auspices of the United Nations capable of carrying out meticulous control after the 30 September complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, to confirm that the pullout was genuine and that there are no Vietnamese troops hidden among the Heng Samrin forces, and to supervise Vietnamese nationals illegally settling in Cambodia. On top of these international measures, the samdech demanded the presence of an UN international peacekeeping force to ensure security in Cambodia so that the Cambodian people are not threatened by the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer Vietminh, or the Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Cambodians. The samdech said that there are over 30,000 Vietnamese soldiers disguised as officers, junior officers, and privates in the Cambodian forces; there are also about 100,000 Vietnamese disguised as Cambodian militiamen.

Furthermore, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk clearly pointed out that the Cambodian problem results from the aggression committed by Vietnamese troops; therefore, the problem should be fully solved instead of splitting the issue into two aspects. This calls for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The samdech said the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime was set up purely by the Vietnamese troops to serve Vietnam's interests, and that this is absolutely unacceptable. The only solution is to dissolve this illegal regime, along with the legal Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is recognized by the United Nations; a new government that responds to the Cambodian people's aspirations—namely, a four-party coalition government with a four-party army—will then be set up.

Concerning the free general elections under international supervision, agreement on a cease-fire, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, guarantee of Cambodia's neutrality, and so on, the samdech said that this should be modeled on the July 1954 Geneva Agreement on Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan View on Paris Meeting Cited
BK3006072989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, predicted that the meeting of leaders from all four Cambodian parties, to be held in Paris soon, will not have good results.

The source said Khieu Samphan expressed this view at a recent meeting with Thep Thewakun, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Thai Foreign

Ministry. Khieu Samphan met with this high-ranking Thai official and handed him a memorandum expressing the view of the tripartite Cambodian coalition government concerning the peace process in Cambodia.

Indonesia

Alatas: PRC Likely To Attend Cambodia Meeting
OW2906110189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 KYODO—China is likely to attend the international meeting on Kampuchea in Paris in early August, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Thursday.

Alatas was responding to a reporter's question about whether China could attend the meeting because of the political turmoil in the country.

Alatas also said that the result of the scheduled meeting between Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen in Paris on July 24-25 would "determine the success of the international conference."

Sihanouk and Hun Sen had talks in Jakarta in early May in an effort to bring the 11-year Kampuchean conflict to an end.

Alatas on Soviet Offer To View Naval Exercises
BK2906141089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas confirmed here Thursday that the Soviet Union had invited Indonesia to send observers to a naval exercise in the Sea of Japan next month.

"The invitation is being processed," Mr Alatas said at a press conference, adding, "there has been no decision yet."

Mr Alatas said a similar invitation had been sent to all members of the noncommunist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The minister said he had no details of what their reply to the invitation had been, adding that he attached no particular importance to the move.

"It is just part of 'glasnost' in the Asia-Pacific region," Mr Alatas said, referring to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of openness.

News of the invitation first surfaced here last week in a published interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who described the invitation as a way of further strengthening bilateral relations.

Moscow was Indonesia's largest supplier of arms and aid in the 1950s and 1960s but has kept a very low profile here since the staunchly anticommunist President Suharto came to power in the aftermath of an abortive communist coup attempt in 1965.

Mr Alatas, replying to a question, said the two sides were still trying to find a date for Mr Suharto to make his first ever visit to Moscow. The president was originally to have gone in June but put off the trip when the Soviet authorities said Mr Gorbachev would only be able to receive him in July.

Papers Warned Over Reports on Sultan of Brunei
BK2906041889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] The Information Department has warned the SUARA KARYA MINGGU daily and the EDITOR magazine over news reports published by the two printed media. A press release issued by the Information Department in Jakarta says that the letter of warning was issued following the publication by SUARA KARYA MINGGU on 4 June 1989 of a news report entitled "A Number of Indonesian Faith Healers Mobilized by London Banker To Steal Sultan Bolkiah Fortune" and by the EDITOR magazine in issue No 38 on 27 May of an article entitled "Sultan of Brunei: Between Myth and Fact" which was copied from a foreign media publication.

The government considers that the news reports were published by the two printed media without a careful selection process. This could hurt the feelings of the head of state of an ASEAN member. The ASEAN press should maintain the ASEAN solidarity in accordance with the consensus reached by the ASEAN information ministers to promote cooperation in the field of press.

FRG Parliament Commends Progress in East Timor
BK3006081189 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Dili (East Timor), June 30 (OANA-ANTARA)—a visiting West German parliamentary delegation was impressed by current development program in the country's youngest province of East Timor.

Klaus Jurgen Hendrich, head of the nine-man delegation told ANTARA at the Komoro Airport Thursday before leaving for Denpasar, Bali, the development achievements in the province showed that the Indonesian government is seriously willing to promote public welfare.

He also said that the delegation was very impressed by development programs in the fields of education, communications and health, which according to him had been progressing well.

The delegation hoped that the East Timor provincial administration will continuously carry out development programs in the framework of further promoting public welfare.

During their two-day stay in Dili, the West German parliamentarians had dialogue with East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao and Speaker of the Local Legislative Assembly Guilherme Dos Santos.

They also visited several development projects in the provincial capital and the Bekora penitentiary here.

Laos

SRV's Nguyen Van Linh To Visit 'Soon'

BK3006051889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0500 GMT 30 Jun 89

["Press release" of Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee—dated 29 June]

[Text] In response to an invitation of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, will pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR soon.

[Dated] Vientiane, 29 June 1989

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee

'Arafat Concludes 2-Day Visit to Vientiane

Meets With Kaysone Phomvihane

BK3006011889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] At noon yesterday, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the Government Guest Hall Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Army. Accompanying Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane in receiving Comrade President Yasir 'Arafat on this occasion were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, acting president of the Republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; and Comrade Sali Vongkhamdao, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance. Comrade

(Salim 'Abd al-Aar), charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the State of Palestine to Laos, also accompanied Comrade Yasir 'Arafat in paying a call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

The meeting and talk between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship. The two comrades mainly discussed issues on the promotion, expansion, and further strengthening of the long-standing friendly relations between the two states and the two peoples. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade President Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged views on many international issues of common interest.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane firmly reiterated the consistent attitude and stand of the Lao Government and people on giving full support to the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle against the Israeli Zionist aggression. He said: The Lao people have always stood by the side of the Palestinian people in the struggle for final victory in establishing the independent State of Palestine in their fatherland.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat praised the achievements scored by the Lao people in the past cause of national the salvation struggle against the imperialist aggressors, as well as the present cause of defending socialism. He also expressed grateful thanks to the Lao Government and people for having always supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Leaves Vientiane 29 June

BK2906131689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Report, with recorded effects, on departure of the delegation of the State of Palestine led by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine]

[Text] After paying a 2-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] with brilliant success, the high-level delegation of the State of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Armed Forces, left for home this afternoon. Our correspondent reported on the departure of the delegation [Begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] As reported earlier, at the invitation of Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, acting president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC], Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Armed Forces, led a high-level delegation of the State of Palestine to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR beginning at 1700 yesterday afternoon.

During the visit, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his party laid a wreath at the Monument of the Revolutionary Combatants. This morning the delegation of the State of Palestine held talks with the delegation of the Lao party and government led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit. A joint statement was subsequently issued. After that Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance, accompanied Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation of the State of Palestine to pay a courtesy call on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR.

The 2-day visit to the LPDR by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his party has brilliantly concluded. A send-off ceremony was held at Wattai Airport for the delegation. The motorcade brought the delegation of the State of Palestine from the State Guesthouse and arrived at the airport at 1415. After alighting from the motorcade, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit escorted Comrade Yasir 'Arafat to the podium to pay respects to the national flags [military band is heard playing the national anthems of the LPDR and the State of Palestine]

[Commander of the Lao People's Army Honor Guard] I, Captain Khamphuei Kolaphon, commander of the LPA honor guard, would like to report to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine. The LPA honor guard wholeheartedly hails the success of the friendship visit to the LPDR by your delegation. I invite you, comrade, to inspect the honor guard. [band is heard playing a marching song]

[Reporter] Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat together with the delegation of the State of Palestine reviewed the LPA honor guard. After passing the LPA honor guard, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and Phoumi Vongvichit passed a row of distinguished Lao personages who were clapping to bid farewell to the visitors and to hail the success of the visit.

After walking past rows of waiting residents of Vientiane Capital, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat came to ranks of LPA military officers. He shook hands with the Lao officers who came to the airport to bid farewell to him.

In addition to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, also bidding farewell to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat at Wattai Airport were comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the party Central committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; a number of party and state leaders; and a number of foreign dignitaries.

The 2 December pioneers then presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his party. Before boarding the waiting special plane, the guests and hosts shook hands and warmly hugged one another. Comrade

Phoumi Vongvichit and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat in particular warmly hugged and shook hands with each other. The delegation of the State of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat then boarded the special plane to leave for home. [end recording]

Joint Statement Issued

BK2906144889 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 29 Jun 89

["Joint Laos-Palestine Statement" issued on 29 June 1989]

[Text] At the invitation of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a 7-member delegation of the State of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR on 28 and 29 June 1989.

Welcoming Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his party were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of state, and his entourage, as well as a large crowd of Vientiane residents.

During their visit to the LPDR, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his party were accorded a warm and intimate welcome by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

The delegation of the State of Palestine laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Unknown Soldiers. At each place they visited, the distinguished visitors from the State of Palestine were accorded a warm welcome which clearly displayed the solidarity, friendship, and consistent support of the Lao government and people for the Palestinian people.

The LPDR delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of state, met and held talks with the delegation of the State of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Attending the talks on the Lao side were: Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, acting president of state, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphouthoun, member of the party Central Committee and first

deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, the National Defense Ministry.

On the Palestinian side were: Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Liberation Army; Comrade Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the PLO Executive Committee and secretary general of the Palestinian Communist Party; Comrade Sulayman al-Shurafa, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Al Fatah, and special adviser to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat; and Comrade Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, member of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Al Fatah, and spokesman of the PLO.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity. The two sides informed each other of the internal situation in each country and appraised the positive development of the long-standing glorious relations of friendship between Laos and Palestine. The two sides were unanimous about further expanding and strengthening the ties between the two states and peoples. In addition, the two sides also exchanged views on various international issues of mutual interest.

The Lao side wholeheartedly hailed and highly valued the success scored by the Palestinian National Council in declaring the establishment of the independent State of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital and the Palestinian National Council's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions No 242 and No 338 recognizing the existence of the State of Palestine and the State of Israel and guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Arab countries in the Middle East.

The Lao side solemnly condemned the cruel and barbaric acts of the Israeli Zionists against the Arab people in the occupied territories and demanded that Israel totally withdraw its troops from Palestinian land and return the entire Arab land to the Arab peoples. The Lao side expressed confidence that the Palestinian people will certainly be able to destroy all yokes of occupation and all acts threatening and undermining the solidarity between the Palestinian Arabs and other Arab peoples.

The Palestinian side wholeheartedly hailed the great achievements scored by the Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP in carrying out the national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors in the past and the tasks of safeguarding and building socialism at present, especially in effecting the policy of restructuring; the consolidation, upgrading, and perfecting of the popular democratic system; and the economic openness.

The Palestinian side expressed thanks to the Lao Government and people for consistently supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian side supports the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation pursued by the LPDR as well as the LPDR's efforts in joining with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the State of Cambodia to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Both sides reiterated their determination to further develop relations and strengthen the solidarity between the two countries in the interests of the peoples in the two countries.

The two sides voiced support for the convening of an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of the delegation of the State of Palestine.

The two sides unanimously agreed that the international situation is changing daily in favor of all peace forces and the settlement of regional conflicts through political means.

The two sides hailed the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union, particularly the proposal made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 43d UN General Assembly Session, aimed at guaranteeing international security, building peace and nuclear-free zones, creating mutual trust, promoting peaceful coexistence, and strengthening cooperation for mutual interests.

The two sides agreed that the summit between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China firmly contributed to building peace and security in Asia and the world.

The two sides expressed elation at the success of the visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the State of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, which constituted a new step of development in the relations of friendship between the two countries.

The delegation of the State of Palestine expressed thanks to the LPRP Central Committee and the Lao government and people for according a warm and honorable welcome full of profound friendship to it throughout the visit.

[Dated] Vientiane, 29 June 1989

Philippines

Suspect in Killing of Americans Arrested
HK3006041389 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
30 Jun 89

[Text] The military said a suspect member of a communist death squad has been arrested on suspicion of killing three Americans and a Filipino businessman near Clark

Air Base in 1987. A military spokesman said Renato Cudia was captured in a town in Pampanga. Two other members of the guerrilla hit squad have been arrested previously, and two others killed in an encounter with military troops.

Aquino Delares Success on Bases Labor Agreement
HK3006021589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] A new Bases Labor Agreement has been reached. President Aquino announced the success of the negotiations between the Philippines and the United States on amendments to the Bases Labor Agreement benefiting Filipino workers in the U.S. military facilities. The new accord was concluded by Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon and U.S. minister [as heard] Kenneth Quinn. It will give Filipino workers increased bonuses, higher death and disability compensation, and employment security. There are approximately 28,000 Filipinos employed in the bases.

Details of Labor Agreement

HK3006051989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 30 Jun 89 p 3

[By staff writer Fely C. Gob]

[Text] U.S. military bases authorities have agreed to respect Philippine labor and social security laws while granting a 50-percent increase in the mid-year bonus of some 22,000 Filipinos working in the U.S. bases in the country, effective next month.

Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon said respect for local laws and the bonus increase form part of an eight-point accord reached yesterday with the conclusion of the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) review.

Drilon and Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig headed the Philippine panel which conducted the review for the last two weeks with U.S. embassy Deputy Chief of Mission Kenneth Quinn and Labor Attache Peter James Dodd at Malacanang.

Drilon described the BLA review as successful, saying it has resulted in substantial provisions benefiting the Filipino base workers. He confided, however, that he would have been happier if the original demands of the Philippine panel were met.

The revised BLA, which is scheduled for signing next week, will carry a provision requiring base authorities to pay contractual workers through local banks to facilitate monitoring wage law.

The ticklish issue of preferential hiring of Filipinos was addressed by the U.S. panel which pledged to review jobs contracted out to direct hires. This was particularly

followed up by Drilon who noted violations of the provision in the form of indiscriminate employment of contractals not covered by the BLA.

Another agreement reached during the BLA review was the computation of employee compensation benefits, retroactive to 1982, based on the peso-dollar exchange rate at the time of death of the employee.

The arbitration system was expanded to include the determination and payment of benefits by the joint labor committee which previously handled only disciplinary matters.

The workers' union will be authorized to collect dues from non-union members who will also benefit from the results of the BLA review.

Ramos Says Military Free to Search U.S. Bases
HK3006091989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Jun 89 p 9

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said Monday Filipino military commanders in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base have complete access to "every nook and corner" inside the two large American military installations even as he played down nuclear threats posed by the presence of these bases.

Ramos said he has yet to receive formal reports on the presence of nuclear weapons inside Clark Air Base [CAB] in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales from the Filipino military commanders there.

He said the Filipino military commanders "were trained and qualified to determine nuclear weapons" if there were any inside U.S. bases in the country.

Ramos was referring to Air Force Brig. Gen. Demetrio Camua Jr., CAB Filipino deputy commander, who studied and trained for two years at West Germany's War College and Army Command and General Staff College (CGSC).

During a visit to Clark last week, Camua said he had seen and touched nuclear weapons, like the Pershing and Hercules missiles.

He had also familiarized himself with both strategic and tactical nuclear weapons used by the Allied countries in West Germany and observed the safety precautions in handling these weapons.

Ramos said Filipino and American military commanders sitting as members of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Board (MDB) have been discussing issues concerning base security and perimeter defense, access to "restricted" U.S. facilities inside the bases, and other issues concerning external security and national interests.

He said the mechanics on the inspection of U.S. bases to find out if there are nuclear weapons could be taken up by the MDB, jointly headed by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of Staff and the U.S. Commander-in-chief of the Pacific Forces (MDB, Cincpac).

But Ramos played down threats posed by the presence of U.S. bases here. He said recent developments worldwide, particularly in the East Asia and Pacific region, have reduced tensions among rival superpowers.

As tensions worldwide were greatly defused following peace initiatives by both the communist bloc and the pro-democracy Western countries, threats of nuclear war among superpowers have also been reduced, Ramos said.

There has been a seeming stalemate in Europe as the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact moved to reduce conventional forces and nuclear arms in the region.

Despite U.S. objections, West Germany and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Nato) member-countries have also called for arms reduction, particularly medium-range missiles in western Europe.

Soviet troops and tanks moved out from East Germany and Czechoslovakia two months ago. The Soviets have also pulled out from Afghanistan as they moved to cut down on military spendings and rebuild their economy.

In East Asia and Pacific region, the Soviets have also renewed their friendly relations with communist China and called for U.S. pullout in the Philippines in exchange for Soviet withdrawal in Vietnam.

"These events have contributed much in making the region more peaceful and stable," Ramos said, adding that the Government must direct all its efforts first on solving the insurgency problem and improving the economy before worrying much on developments outside.

Ramos said insurgency and collapse of the economy are the most potent threat facing the Government. On the scale of one to 10, he said these two problems would get full 10 points.

He gave nine points to the threats poised by a nuclear attack on U.S. military facilities here. He added that there were other more strategic U.S. bases in the region which would draw more attacks than the bases here.

Besides, U.S. authorities have slowly started to move out of the country as the fate of the two U.S. facilities here after 1991 remained uncertain. Early this month, the commander and staff of the U.S. 7th Fleet moved to Japan.

The Clark-based 374th U.S. Air Force Tactical Airlift Wing and its squadron of C-130 transport aircraft have also moved to Guam and Japan, leaving behind a handful of aircraft maintenance personnel.

Government Lifts Ban on Travel to China
HK3006070789 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] has announced that travel to China and Philippine Airlines flights to that country will resume next month. Tourists, however, are advised to comply with all the regulations being imposed in Beijing, which is still under martial law. The DFA prohibited travel to Beijing on 5 June because of the student unrest and its bloody suppression by the Army.

Possible Military, Police Alert If Marcos Dies
HK3006022389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Text] Former President Marcos has taken a turn for the worse and is now semicomatose at the St Francis Medical Center in Honolulu. According to the latest medical bulletin, he has suffered liver failure, irregular cardiac rhythm, and a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit. He is dependent on a respirator to breathe and has been undergoing kidney dialysis every day. Doctors are continuing a regimen of medication and are keeping him on a life-support system.

President Aquino has expressed no alarm over reports that Marcos was becoming semicomatose. The president said she received a telefax message yesterday from Hawaii that Marcos was awake and conscious. The president made it clear that her July 8-13 visit to Europe will push through even if Marcos expires before that date.

Meanwhile, there is a big possibility that military and police units will go on red alert in the event of Marcos' death. There are fears that Marcos loyalists will take advantage of his death to sow violence and destabilize the government. But former Senator Arturo Tolentino described this fear as nothing but government propaganda.

CAFGU Volunteers To Protect Davao Cult from NPA
HK3006055389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Jun 89 pp 1, 9

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Digos, Davao del Sur—Brig. Gen. Mariano Bacay, Recom [Regional Command] 11 commander, said yesterday he would set up two companies of Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit (Cafgu) in remote Barangay Binaton here to protect the surviving Itoman religious cultists from communist rebel attacks.

About 200 Itoman members belonging to Obo and Bagobo tribes, mostly relatives of the 39 people mercilessly killed by New People's Army [NPA] guerrillas in an attack in a church last Sunday, would be recruited into the Cafgu, Bacay told the CHRONICLE.

He said the tribesmen would be trained to use firearms to adequately defend themselves against similar attacks. At least 15 Itoman members had vowed to avenge the death of their relatives.

The Caggu volunteers will be supervised by regular armed forces members, Baccay said.

He said the military also planned to train other fanatical sects in the region like the Pulahans and Salvatorres, all anti-communist groups.

But Lt. Col. Jesus Magno, Davao del Sur PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police] chief, said they vaguely knew Itomans' existence since the cult is not a recognized vigilante group in Davao. Magno said the local military has no direct role in the cult's organization.

He said the Itomans were poorly armed. They had only homemade shotguns, bolos and knives and their "anting-antings" or amulets. Magno said the villagers had organized themselves to resist communist taxation.

The military, he said, knew the impending attack two days earlier but underestimated its magnitude. "Hindi namin inakala na ganoon ang magagawa nila sa mga nitibo [We did not think that they would do this to the natives]," (natives) Magno said, adding that they received intelligence reports that "Kumander Benzar" was instructed by his superiors "to win back the sympathy of the villagers" and "tud-luan ang gahi ug ulo" (gives lessons to those stubborn ones).

The NPA had reportedly warned the tribesmen several times to desist from joining the fanatical cult organized by Rubei Ayap, 32, alias Kumander Maya, two years ago in Sitio Rano.

Magno also said they received intelligence reports that the rebels were massing up their forces in the rebel-occupied border of Sta. Cruz and Digos town some 10 km. from the massacre site.

It was later known that Maya belonged to the Black Fighter group in Region II headed by Arsenio Ugos, 39, alias "Kumander Jackie" from Kidapawan.

Ugos, who arrived in Rano Wednesday to pay tribute to Kumander Maya, vowed to get back at the communists "in due time." He said there are countless Itomans not only in Davao but also in other parts of Mindanao who were angered by the massacre.

Digos Mayor Rogelio Llanos, meanwhile, has expressed fears of the possible outbreak of more hostilities between the tribesmen and the communists.

Describing the Bagobos and Obos as kind and hospitable people, Llanos, however, said they are also culturally bound to get even at perpetrators regardless of cost."

Nasa belief nila iyan [It is in their belief]," he said. The Bagobos could be found mostly in the hinterlands and the mountain ranges of Mindanao.

Llanos said that public condemnation continued despite the NPA's apology. "There is no need for it. They have deliberately done it," Llanos said, adding that the town council had passed yesterday a resolution condemning the heinous act.

Baccay said no amount of apology could appease the rest of the cultural minority. He said the rebels totally disregarded the rules of war in the Geneva Convention which respect the lives of women and children.

The slain tribesmen were converted from paganism to Christianity by the missionaries of the United Church of Christ of the Philippines, said Binaton barangay captain Rufino Ibad, 50, one of the baptized church members under Pastor Abadi Ayap.

Editorial Denounces Davao Killings by NPA
HK3006054189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "NPA (New People's Army) Leadership Losing Control"]

[Text] Were it not for its sheer savagery, the massacre of the 39 men, women and children in Digos, Davao del Sur, would have been regarded by a populace grown cynical of the conflict between the Government and the communist rebels, as just another tragic episode in the bloody war being fought in the countryside.

Yet it cries for the strongest condemnation anyone could muster. The pictures of innocent, lifeless children, the severed head of a male victim, the corpse of a pregnant woman—each was a vivid and painful image of unspeakable barbarity into which this conflict has degenerated.

The New People's Army (NPA) had owned to the massacre and apologized for it, but tried to lighten the onus of blame by claiming self-defense. Surely the NPA will have to admit that it will take more than half-hearted apology to explain away the cruel deaths of their Digos victims.

"We are shot at like chickens," recounted a massacre survivor. That about summed up the NPA criminals' regard for human life.

There are more tragic dimensions to the incident. It was reported that the attack took place in a house of worship, when members of a Protestant congregation were performing religious duties. The reports also indicated that some of the victims were relatives of some of the attackers.

The Digos massacre came on the heels of continuing discoveries of so-called NPA killing fields in several parts of the country. So many gruesome, albeit unnecessary, deaths certainly dispute the NPA's claim that it is fighting for the people. Even to its ranks of dwindling sympathizers, who would have been assured that the revolution the NPA wages "is not a picnic," killings of such magnitude and ferocity were incomprehensible. Certainly they cannot qualify under the heading of "revolutionary justice."

The insurgent leadership, which appears to have lost control over its field units—if it does not itself abet operational excesses—stands stripped of any moral garb in the aftermath of the killings.

The joint statement of the Protestant groups under the United Church of Christ of the Philippines (UCCP) and the National Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP) pointedly demanded "full explanation from the highest command of the NPA and the National Democratic Front (NDF)."

Said the UCCP-NCCP statement, which should count support among all peaceful men: "On various occasions, we have condemned the abuses of the military who are constitutionally mandated to protect the lives, property and rights of the people. Therefore we must do the same even of those who claim to be struggling for the people's welfare and liberation."

On the other hand, the military would exacerbate the situation by giving high-powered guns to anti-NPA civilians who are related to the victims, and who promptly vowed to avenge the massacre. This can only set the stage for a bloody spiral of more gory killings. It will add more misery and anguish to the civilian population which is caught in the crossfire between the military and the insurgents. It will only worsen the hardship in otherwise peaceful communities whose members are better left to the pursuit of their livelihood.

What the Digos massacre starkly replayed was the senselessness of it all. We add our voice in denouncing it, and in demanding that the parties to the conflict—the rebel and government forces alike—spare us from more violence to human life.

Aquino Speech at Negros Oriental Road Project
HK3006045589 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0208 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino in Negros Oriental on the occasion of road project ground-breaking rites—live—slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] /Congressman Miguel Romero, Governor Mathias, Congressman Paras, Mayor Perdices, distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, fellow workers in government, / local leaders of Negros Oriental, /distinguished guests, / my dear countrymen:

/I'm very happy to be with you this morning and I consider this a milestone for the people of the island of Negros, who are the direct beneficiaries of this multi-million-peso road project for which we are about to break ground. It is also another manifestation of this government's commitment to the improvement of the quality of life of our people. This ground-breaking rites, simple as they may be, are highly significant, as they signal the commitment of one of the biggest road projects being undertaken by this administration. I also need to mention that this package of road projects is partly funded by the Asian Development Bank under its fourth road improvement project. We deeply appreciate the confidence of the Asian Development Bank in our government, as manifested by the assistance it has extended. I ask that the Department of Public Works and Highways [DPWH] complete this project on schedule and on budget.

/I have recognized the chain of events that continue to inflict painful reversal on the economic stability that Negros once enjoyed. Aside from the insurgency problem, the severe retrenchment of the sugar industry then, and the discontinuance of copper mining in Basay and Sipalay, resulted in a sad consequence of poverty in this area. As a people, we are not daunted by these problems. In finding other ways in transforming your economy, we must recognize that the only strategy for economic recovery for Negros and its sugarlands from the uncertainty of world prices and world demand for sugar is for us to take the path of land use conversion and land use diversification. This economic direction requires adequate road network facilities to serve the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and Crop Diversification Program in Negros Island. I, therefore, underscore the importance of these road projects as the genuine concern of your government to improve the rural economy of Negros. I am pleased to announce that under the medium-term public investment program 1989 to 1992, the major infrastructure projects, both ongoing and proposed, for Region 7, or Central Visayas region, total around 2.6 billion pesos, covering major road and bridge projects, fishing ports, and feeder-to-port projects to be implemented from now until 1992. This is in addition to the rural water supply program that seeks to provide safe, potable water to all barangays by 1992.

/And for Negros Oriental, some 260 million pesos of infrastructure projects are programmed for implementation by the DPWH this year. There is no doubt at all in my mind that this package of infrastructure projects will provide a physical foundation for the growth of the economy of Negros island.

/Finally, as we wage a renewed and more vigorous war against poverty, I ask the private sector to be in partnership with us in this noble quest to bring productivity and progress in the countryside. For I truly believe that to achieve national self-reliance and progress, a price must be paid, and that price is self-discipline, self-sacrifice, and hard work to achieve the goals of a better tomorrow for all Filipinos./

I thank you for coming here today to greet me again. Negros Oriental has been very good to me. I have asked you to support our candidates, including my candidacy, in all the elections. You really helped me. First, I came here to thank you. The government will assist you, but your cooperation is also needed. The government is not the only one to move, but each Filipino should take part in the country's progress.

Secretary Estuar said they will try to complete the road projects, which we are now initiating, in a period of 36 months. Perhaps I will no longer be president when they reach completion, but if your congressmen and governor will invite me, I will come.

With me are several journalists from France. Since I am going to France, Germany, and Belgium next month, they are taking some photographs which they will show in Paris and Germany. So those who are present here, you might be featured in the French newspapers or magazines. This is not only for my honor but also for all Filipinos. They still remember what we achieved in 1986 when we regained our freedom.

I thank you again. You can always rely on your government's help. May you not forget to include me in all your prayers. Thank you and good morning to all of you.

Thailand

34 Thai Fishermen Escape From Vietnam

BK3006025789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 30 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Samut Prakan—Thirty-four Thai fishermen, caught fishing in Vietnamese waters and detained by Vietnamese authorities on board their trawlers for the past two weeks, escaped earlier this week and arrived in this eastern harbour province yesterday, police reported.

The fishermen said they were among about 200 crewmen from 11 fishing boats seized by Vietnamese militarymen on June 14 and confined to their trawlers anchored off the Vietnamese coast. The Thais could not confirm what branch of the military the Vietnamese were from. The fate of the other fishermen is unknown.

The 34 fishermen aboard the Samut Prakan-based A. Serichai trawler arrived off Samut Prakan's coast at about 11 am yesterday and was first mistaken by local fishermen to be a Vietnamese refugee boat, police said.

Marine police intercepted the trawler and found that all the fishermen on the boat were Thai.

The trawler skipper, Udomkao Khenma, told police that 11 fishing boats from Samut Prakan and neighbouring provinces entered Vietnamese waters to fish earlier this month under a group contract with Vietnamese authorities and each was guided by Vietnamese militaryman to fishing locations.

While the Thais were fishing off the Vietnamese coast on June 14, another group of Vietnamese militarymen seized them and confined them to their trawlers, which were anchored in rough seas, he said.

The skipper said he did not know why the Vietnamese officials kept them on their boats instead of taking them to prison but suspected that the militarymen who guided them to the fishing locations and those who arrested them may have conflicted over their shares of the concession money.

Udomkao said one of the fishing boats, Thong Chaisamut 7, later developed cracks and sank, forcing its 17 crewmen to transfer to the A. Serichai trawler.

The skipper said all the fishermen suffered food shortages after being confined on their boats, each guarded by three armed Vietnamese militarymen. He decided to pull anchor and escape when the Vietnamese guards were away from his boat for a short period.

Vietnamese Officials Aboard Boats

BK3006080589 Bangkok *NAEO NA* in Thai 29 Jun 89 pp 7, 8

[Text] On 14 June, 11 Thai fishing boats were seized by Vietnam and have since been held at Ong Doc canal in Minh Hai Province.

According to a source in fishing circles, the 11 boats carried permits issued by local Vietnamese officials allowing them to fish in specific areas. They were seized because either they were fishing outside the permitted zones, their permits had expired, or they were using fake permits.

Eight of the 11 boats were under management of the BH Group which belonged to former Deputy Army Commander General Chuthai Saengthawip, while the other three boats reportedly belonged to the CPC Company of Kosak Chairatsamisak, former assistant to the CP group chairman Thanin Chianwanon. Kosak denied any connection with the boats, however, but the boats carried the initials KC.

No one from Thailand tried to solve the problem during the first week after the seizure, causing the catch in all BH Group boats to perish. Some officials went to Vietnam last week to try to resolve the problem. The remaining three boats received no attention from Thailand.

Earlier this week an unexpected incident occurred. After the captains of the 11 boats were taken ashore by Vietnamese officials, the crewmen of the 11 boats seized the opportunity to flee with their boats while one to five Vietnamese officials were still aboard each boat. One of the boats later sank, the remaining 10 boats returned to Thai waters on 27 June.

Nine boats reportedly were able to sneak to the Thai coast, the other boat was left at Chuang Island, which is located between Chon Buri and Rayong Provinces, with Vietnamese officials being detained aboard. The crewmen did not bring the 10th boat to shore because they received radio warning that the Marine Police would arrest them on charges of abetting illegal entry of Vietnamese.

According to the source, the matter is considered very serious because the Vietnamese officials were forced to come with the boats and captains of the 11 boats were still in Vietnamese custody.

The Fishery Department learned of the matter on 28 June and has urgently reported it to the Foreign Ministry for action.

Meanwhile, Deputy Agriculture Minister Charoen Khanthawong, who is scheduled to visit Vietnam on 2 July to discuss joint fishing venture possibilities, has postponed the visit to avoid having to answer Vietnamese questions.

The source says: "The incident will probably result in Vietnam canceling the all fishing agreements with Thailand, as was the case in the previous year when crewmen of Thai fishing boats killed Vietnamese soldiers."

Minister Told To Postpone Vietnam Trip

BK3006030789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[By Aphisak Thanasetthakan]

[Text] The government has instructed a deputy agriculture minister to postpone his official trip to Vietnam, because it does not want to conclude a fishing pact with Hanoi before the withdrawal of the last Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a ministry source said yesterday.

Deputy Minister Charoen Khanthawong, a Democrat from Bangkok, was to negotiate the framework of an umbrella agreement on fisheries during his planned visit, originally scheduled for July 2-5. The trip was planned to pave the way for Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, also a Democrat, to come to Vietnam and sign the pact on August 5.

The move to conclude the agreement began when the Fisheries Department, at Phichai's instruction, approached Vietnam's Bangkok embassy on June 25 to negotiate the issue.

The source dismissed published reports that Charoen called off his visit because a group of eleven Thai fishermen, held captive for fishing in Vietnamese territorial waters, had recently escaped back to Thailand with Vietnamese hostages.

Rather, he said, Charoen was told by the Cabinet Secretariat that such a bilateral fishing agreement would go against the Thai policy of freezing all official economic deals with Hanoi until its troops pull out of Cambodia.

Although many Cabinet ministers have visited Vietnam recently, no formal deals were made during the "unofficial visits", according to the source.

The deputy minister was told to shelve the visit until the pullout is completed in September.

The source said that Charoen also decided to comply with the Secretariat's instructions because Parliament would still be open during his scheduled visit.

Repatriation of SRV 'Economic Refugees' Urged BK2906040589 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English 29 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Thailand will urge the United Nations High Commission for Refugees next month to persuade Hanoi to take back all economic refugees—whether they volunteer to return or not.

National Security Council Secretary-General Suwit Suthanakun said yesterday that economic refugees—those not accepted as political refugees—pose a problem for first asylum countries such as Thailand because no country is willing to accept them.

Whether they are willing or not, he said, they have to be repatriated, but agreement has to be reached with Vietnam first to take them back.

Mr Suwit said defecting Vietnamese troops are also a problem for Thailand because they will never willingly return to Vietnam.

Corruption Probe Urged at Lao Refugee Camp BK2906015189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 29 Jun 89 p 4

[Excerpt] The House Committee on Local Administration yesterday asked the Interior Ministry to investigate Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munlasatsathon and four officials in connection with alleged large-scale corruption at a Laotian refugee camp in Loi.

The House panel did not publicly identify the five, but it said one of them is holding the highest bureaucratic rank of C-11. Phisan is the only C-11 official of the ministry.

Phisan, meanwhile, said he was ready to be questioned by the Counter Corruption Commission, which had also been asked by the House committee to investigate the allegation.

He said Deputy Permanent Secretary Charoenchit Na Songkhla who once oversaw refugee affairs "should be the one who knows the best".

Phisan admitted that there had been some irregularities at the Ban Winai camp in Pak Chom district. "I ordered some punishment but I can't remember the details of the incidents," he said.

The House committee said it had found strong evidence indicating extensive corruption involving discriminate trading ban, unauthorized money-changing, refugee smuggling and dubious monopolizing of the purchase of food and utensils.

The committee suggested that the ministry transfer all officials administering Ban Winai in order to allow a "fair probe".

The committee's move followed allegations that the camp, which registers some 30,000 Hmong refugees, is a "twilight zone" where corruption is rife and government control is limited.

The panel also charged that certain camp officials have embezzled parts of the United Nations' funds for Ban Winai. The Interior Ministry has denied the accusation, saying the use of funds had been closely monitored by authorities as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry Official Comments

BK3006023189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] The Interior Ministry is ready to face the Counter Corruption Commission on allegations of large-scale graft at Ban Winai refugee camp in Loei Province, Interior Deputy Permanent Secretary Somphon Klinphongsa said yesterday.

The charges were filed by the House Local Administration Affairs Committee.

Mr Somphon admitted that a large number of illegal Hmong immigrants were smuggled into the camp from Laos at a cost of 60,000 baht per head for resettlement in third countries.

He said the smuggling ring began operating in 1986 and that officials involved in the racket have been removed from the camp or already face legal action.

The ministry has stepped up security, he said, to prevent smuggling of illegal immigrants into all camps under its purview.

Mr Somphon disclosed that between 1987-88, the ministry found 13,010 Hmong staying illegally at Ban Winai camp and that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] urged Thailand not to repatriate them to Laos.

Some of them were sent to a refugee camp in Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province, he said.

The total Ban Winai camp population is registered at 37,560 refugees.

The ministry has also banned money changing within the camp, Mr Somphon said. Hmong hilltribesmen must now give foreign currencies and cheques from overseas relatives to authorised exchange services at a bank.

This is to end illegal changing and ensure that the Hmong receive a fair exchange rate, he said, adding that the Krung Thai Bank has proposed a branch office inside the camp.

An alleged racket to monopolise rice and dried food for refugees at the camp will be countered with open bidding by the ministry for grain meeting UNHCR standards, Mr Somphon said.

Under a ministry agreement with the agency, UNHCR officials will observe all bidding, and at least four companies must respond to each call for bids.

Mr Somphon said all goods will be inspected by a committee of camp officials, UNHCR and refugee representatives, appointed by the provincial authority.

600 Cambodians in 'Limbo' After Fleeing Khmer Rouge
BK2806080989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Some 600 Cambodians who have fled Khmer Rouge camps are in "limbo" at a nationalist site as Thai authorities discuss their future, said aid officials and western diplomats yesterday.

The officials said the refugees are expected to "stay where they are", at Sok Sann, run by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), though Thai authorities have said they could go to other safe camps at a later date.

The refugees came from Ta Luen, which was hit by heavy shelling in mid-April, and a secret camp closer to the border known as Kai Chae.

Thai officials have said they may be moved to Site 8, a Khmer Rouge camp open to international aid agencies, although no decision has been made. Discussions are reportedly under way between the Supreme Command and local authorities.

The Khmer Rouge, who are resisting Thai and international efforts to set up a new, more accessible camp at nearby Site K, have asked for the refugees to be returned to areas under their control.

But the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which assists some 300,000 Cambodians along the border, and international aid agencies have made it clear that the refugees should be allowed to choose where they want to go.

The refugees reportedly comprise families with members aged from one month to 88 years.

Many are believed to have fled the danger of bombardments and neglect in the Khmer Rouge camps as much as their oppressive control. Some reports said the refugees had fled the camps looking for Site K, which opened to Khmer Rouge civilians in mid-May, about the same time that they began their journey.

The group has reportedly been received coolly by the nationalists at Sok Sann, although sources said they were intercepted and "guided" there by KPNLF patrols during their flight from the border.

The nationalists resist the group on political and security grounds, analysts noted. The refugees are not seen as genuine deserters but are suspected of being "spies". It is also feared their presence will make Sok Sann a target for Vietnamese artillery, they added.

Military Has Final Say About Refugees
BK3006030389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[By Kokhet Chanthaloelak]

[Text] The Thai military declared yesterday that Thai authorities have the final say in deciding where to move hundreds of Cambodians who fled a Khmer Rouge-controlled camp in mid-April.

Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, the spokesman of the Supreme Command, said that the US State Department is not in a position to judge whether the displaced people would be endangered if they are placed back under the communist resistance force's control.

He was responding to reports that Washington disagrees with the Thai military's plan to move the 600 Cambodian refugees from a camp run by the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, where they had escaped to, to the Khmer Rouge's Site 8 camp.

Commenting on that possibility, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said in Washington Tuesday that Thai authorities had assured the US administration that the refugees would be allowed to remain at the non-communist resistance camp.

"I don't know who made allegations that the Khmer Rouge violated their refugees' human rights but if (it was) the State Department, then I have to ask whether State Department officials have ever visited the camps," said Lt Gen Narudon.

He added that if the State Department sent a fact-finding team to the camps inside Thai territory, they would realize how well the Thai authorities have handled camp affairs.

Narudon said that it did not make sense to him how outsiders can claim brutalities exist in refugee camps which are off-limits to outsiders.

The spokesman said that no armed Cambodians are allowed to stay at refugee camps inside Thailand. The existing camps hold only unarmed refugees, while the military bases of the resistance are on the other side of the Thai-Cambodian border, he said.

The Cambodian refugees in question had fled the Khmer Rouge camp of Kaiche after it was attacked in mid-April.

A Thai official, speaking on condition of anonymity, described the decision to move the refugees to Site 8 as a compromise solution. Site 8, located north of Kaiche, is the only Khmer Rouge-controlled camp where guerrillas have allowed international aid officials to give refugees full medical services.

A Western relief official, commenting on the situation, said the Thai military wants to avoid criticism for returning the refugees to Kaiche but it also does not want to antagonise the Khmer Rouge, which has requested the return of the people.

Lt Gen Narudon also said yesterday Vietnamese troops in Cambodia are handing over arms and military hardware to Phnom Penh government troops in preparation for Vietnam's pullout by the end of September.

"That's an indication that Vietnamese troops will leave Cambodia by the end of September, but what we are concerned about is their failure to take their weapons with them."

The spokesman urged Vietnam not to leave behind their weapons, saying that they would not be healthy in ending the 10-year-old fighting inside Cambodia.

"To make it worse," he added, "there are strong indications that after the Vietnamese depart, the weaponry belonging to their side will actually be increased from the time of their presence in the country."

Lt Gen Narudon had previously said that Thailand was opposed to the US administration's plan to supply lethal aid to non-communist resistance forces in Cambodia.

He said, as a matter of principle, no outside countries should provide military aid to any of the four Cambodian factions, because such a move would run counter to the international efforts to end the Cambodian fighting.

The Thai military has never allowed any foreign country to transport arms through the Thai territory into Cambodia, the lieutenant general added.

Khieu Samphan Cited on Paris Meeting

BK3006025189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan has predicted that the forthcoming Paris meeting of leaders of all four warring Cambodian factions will fail to make a headway, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

The sources said Khieu expressed his pessimism during a recent meeting with M.R. Thep Thewakun, director general of the Political Affairs Department. The Khmer Rouge leader met the senior official to hand him a memorandum outlining the three-party resistance coalition's views on the peace process in Cambodia.

The Paris summit of the rival Cambodian leaders next month will focus on the sharing of power among the four parties—the Phnom Penh regime and the three parties in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), the sources said.

Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to discuss the nine-page memorandum with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, supreme commander of the resistance faction loyal to former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, at their annual meeting, scheduled for July 3-4 in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei.

Khieu was quoted as telling Thep that he expected the rival Cambodian leaders to stick to their respective maximum positions during the Paris summit and thus, a slim chance of a breakthrough.

The Foreign Ministry sources said various countries concerned, particularly Thailand, have pinned more hope on the International Conference on Cambodia, due to take place in August in Paris, than the meeting of the Cambodian leaders.

The sources said that the CGDK's position outlined in the memorandum, which was also handed to the French government by a representative of Sihanouk's faction, is basically the same as Sihanouk's five-point proposal put forth during the second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM-II).

However, more details are spelled out in the memorandum, the sources added.

EGAT Board Members Face Corruption Investigation

BK3006010989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Excerpt] Some of the sacked EGAT [Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand] board members will be investigated for suspected corruption, PM's [prime minister] Office Minister Chaloeam Yubamrung said yesterday.

Pol [Police] Capt Chaloeam said the investigation would go ahead despite Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's reported promise to review the controversial sacking and replacement of the board.

The minister, meanwhile, strongly rejected the EGAT union's persistent calls for a review of the new board.

"Some of the old board members could even be questioned for suspected malfeasance in office, let alone have a chance to return to the board," he said.

He did not elaborate on who would investigate any of the former board members, but confirmed that petitions had been lodged alleging some of them had been involved in corruption. [passage omitted]

Chatchai Says Dismissals Stand

BK3006014389 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
30 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and sacked Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand Governor Kasem Chatikawanit yesterday made conflicting comments about the future of the newly-appointed power agency board.

Mr Kasem, who was summoned to meet Gen Chatchai at Parliament last night, told reporters the Premier had agreed to his proposal to review the EGAT board appointment.

Gen Chatchai, emerging from the Budget debate hours later, said, however, he will not reconsider the government decision to replace the EGAT board.

"There is no proposal ... Nothing is changed for the time being," the Premier told reporters who bombarded him with questions.

Mr Kasem told reporters he had been asked by the Premier to help explain the Government's decision to replace the EGAT board to the agency workers and the public and he had agreed to Gen Chatchai's request to help solve the problem.

He said that he had asked the Premier to reconsider the new EGAT board.

"I also suggested to him who the new EGAT board chairman should be and he (Gen Chatchai) agreed to consider it," said Mr Kasem, who declined to elaborate. [passage omitted]

Unions Issue Ultimatum on Firings

BK3006014189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] At least 25 state enterprise unions yesterday threw their full support behind EGAT's workers as the EGAT union categorically rejected a reported pledge by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to reconsider the sacking and replacement on Tuesday of the state firm's board of directors.

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand union yesterday set an ultimatum until midnight tonight for the Premier to respond positively to their demands for reinstatement of the previous board of directors and the removal of PM's Office Minister Chaloeam Yubamrung out of EGAT.

"Our demand still stands firm. We want our board back," said Narit Namsuwan, deputy leader of the EGAT union, who contended that the Prime Minister's promise was not a guarantee that the previous board would be reinstated.

He did not elaborate on what measures the union would take if their demands were not met by the midnight deadline.

To press for their demands, EGAT workers will rally at the Bang Kruai power plant starting at 9 a.m. today. Workers elsewhere are expected to do likewise at their branch offices, said Mr Narit.

Metropolitan Water-works Authority union leader Ekkachai Ekhankamon said last night that the 25 state enterprise unions decided to support the cause of the EGAT unionists because they found the board dismissal unreasonable and unfair.

"Especially the expulsion of the two privy councillors (Chao Nasinlawan and Kamthorn Sinthuanon) which is outrageous," he said.

Mr Ekkachai said that representatives of the 25 state enterprise unions which met at Bang Kruai issued a statement calling on the Government to quickly solve the problem by responding to the EGAT union's demands.

He said EGAT workers from the provinces began to arrive in Bangkok to join their colleagues at the Bang Kruai power plant last night.

Asked what action the 25 state enterprise unions will take in support of EGAT if the demands are not met, Mr Ekkachai evasively said that they would ensure the public would not be affected.

"But whatever happens, it is the Government's fault," he said. [passage omitted]

Opposition Lodges 'Urgent' Motion

BK3006014789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Opposition MP Sawat Khamprakop yesterday lodged an urgent motion for the Government to clarify the controversy over the sacking of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand's board of directors.

More than 20 other MPs endorsed the motion of the Solidarity MP of Nakhon Sawan which was submitted to House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong.

PM's Office Minister Chaloeam Yubamrung changed the EGAT board on Tuesday only to cause "confusion" and this led to a protest by EGAT unionists, the motion says.

The Opposition urged the Government to quickly settle the dispute which, it said, could adversely affect national interest.

The issue is expected to be heatedly debated in Parliament which will resume the first reading of the 1990 Budget Bill today, sources said.

Meanwhile, sources said a no-confidence motion against certain Cabinet members would be submitted next Monday.

The motion was delayed from yesterday as the Opposition is closely monitoring the ongoing situation surrounding the EGAT-Chaloeam controversy, said the sources.

Should a power blackout take place in protest against the dismissals, the Opposition would launch a censure motion against the whole Chatchai Cabinet, the sources said.

Paper Urges Conciliation

BK3006014589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 89 p 4

[POST "Opinion": "Conciliation 'a Must' To End EGAT Tension"]

[Text] The raging controversy over the lightning Cabinet decision earlier this week to sack the majority of EGAT's board members has sent shock waves through the local business and industrial community. One common question on the lips of many businessmen is whether the drastic changes will adversely affect the future operations of this vital state enterprise which is responsible for generating all of the country's electricity needs. Such anxiety is hardly surprising in light of the sharply rising demand for electricity. The current economic boom and rapid industrialisation will inevitably be bogged down if, for any reason, EGAT's expansion plans are disrupted.

Adding to this anxiety is another equally pervasive question as to why the changes were brought about in the first place. In the absence of any convincing explanation by the Government, speculation has been rife. Unfortunately though it may be, scepticism has already been voiced over suspected ulterior motives. Charges of political interference aside, critics question whether the changes are genuinely designed to improve EGAT's efficiency—as the Government has claimed—or are, instead, aimed at giving the politicians a direct say in the management of the agency's massive expenditure budget. It is no secret that EGAT is by far the biggest state enterprise which churns out a large assortment of expensive contracts such as power plants and transmission lines valued at an aggregate tune of about 30,000 million baht annually.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan must be applauded for trying to bring in "new blood" to rejuvenate EGAT. He stated on record that EGAT's former board members had stayed in their jobs for too long and it was time changes were made to allow younger people a chance to manage the agency. The Prime Minister's remarks were logical; indeed several of the sacked directors were veteran senior officials at the state enterprise whose presence there before the latest changes portrayed the unavoidable impression of entrenched interests.

But there is another side to the coin. The crucial question worrying many businessmen and industrialists is whether the new appointees possess the same sort of experience and expertise as their predecessors. The question is made all the more relevant by the fact that power generation is a specialised field requiring technical knowledge. A simple look at the qualifications of the new appointees is far from encouraging. Of the eight new directors, only two—namely former Petroleum Authority of Thailand governor Thongchat Hongladarom (the new EGAT chairman) and National Economic and Social Development Board secretary-general Phisit Phakkasem—can claim to be knowledgeable about energy.

The questionable circumstances of the wholesale dismissal have now triggered a potentially ugly situation. After staging two consecutive temporary walkouts in the last two days, EGAT's apparently cohesive labour union has now set a deadline by the end of today for a reinstatement of the old board, threatening that it will resort to more drastic action if its demand is not met. Several unions of other large utility enterprises also stepped in yesterday to boost "morale" by lending their support.

The uncertainty has been further aggravated by conflicting statements from the Prime Minister and former EGAT governor Kasem Chatikawanit yesterday. Whereas Mr Kasem, one of the dismissed directors, told reporters after meeting Gen Chatchai that the latter had

agreed to "reconsider" the composition of the new board, the Prime Minister insisted hours later that the appointed new board would remain unchanged for the time being.

In the face of this fluid and volatile situation, it is imperative that the various conflicting parties approach the issue with cool heads and logic. We trust that the EGAT workers—being among the best paid in the state enterprise sector—are responsible enough to refrain from any action which might disrupt the power supply, since to do so would undoubtedly cast them in a negative light. On the other hand, it might be advisable for the Government to seriously consider the workers' grievances. Given its professed aspirations to be "democratic", the Chatchai administration simply cannot afford to ignore what has now become a groundswell of scepticism over the dismissal. It wouldn't hurt the leadership to rectify the changes if need be. On the contrary, it would be a great pity if the conflict is allowed to escalate beyond the alarming point it has already reached.

Pramot on Political Stability, Military Role
BK2606023589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] Maj Gen M.R. Khukrit Pramot gave a positive review of the Chatchai administration in a special interview published in the 39th anniversary issue of SIAM RAT Sunday. He said the government has done quite well during its 10 months of administration and thus it is possible that the government will complete its four-year term.

The following is excerpted from the interview.

The government seems to have a great deal of political stability; it has a large number of MPs on its side. (The six-party coalition has 229 MPs in the 357-member House). With such political strength, it will not lose in any vote in the House, at least not in the near future.

However, the Opposition is now also strong and active, especially the Solidarity and the Prachakon Thai parties. They have been keeping a close watch on the government.

It is satisfactory to see Parliament work like it is today. Nobody is lazy. The government is running the country and resolving problems. At the same time, government leaders are also building up their respective parties. The Opposition, on the other hand, knows its duties as a shadow government. Should the government suddenly collapse, the Opposition is quite capable of stepping in and run the country right away. This is the way it should be.

As things stand now, it is possible that the government will complete its four-year term (in 1992). But we can never be absolutely sure. Anything could happen anytime and to prevent the government from staying until

the end of its term. Political situation might change drastically. There might be serious conflicts between political parties over some legislation. Some government party may dislike a certain government-sponsored bill and pull out from the coalition when it cannot stop the bill. Then a new government will have to be formed.

Drastic changes, either in domestic affairs or international relations, could put the government in a difficult position. For example, suppose the policy of turning Indochina's battlefield into a marketplace fails to materialize, how can the government stay on? Suppose further that there are no new markets but more fighting what will we do? Even though the Prime Minister doesn't consider this a serious commitment, but many others do.

However, it can be seen that the government is also trying to avoid entanglements, like in Cambodia, Thailand has declined to host a meeting of Cambodian leaders. Therefore, even if the fighting in Cambodia continues five more years, it will not hurt the Thai government.

Foreign Policy

The Prime Minister happens to have a great deal of interest in foreign affairs and gets directly involved in tackling foreign policy problems. Thus the Foreign Minister has less to do. But the end results are the same. Either the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister will have to do it. Now it is difficult to distinguish the works of the two. They are interlocked. But they are not at logger-heads with each other.

The Foreign Ministry has its own areas of responsibility, working at detailed level. There seems to be some agreement on who does what. For example on China, the Prime Minister leaves it to the Foreign Ministry. But when it comes to international trade problems, the Foreign Ministry alone cannot handle them. Other ministries have to get involved. Under such circumstance, who can lead except the Prime Minister.

The implementation of Thai foreign policy is a matter of personalities. Don't think that it is based on any principle.

On the Possibility of a Coup

There is no justification whatsoever for a coup at this time. I don't see any factor for such a move.

I don't understand why must the military have a duty to help develop democracy. Where is this duty written? Which law? Which constitution?

Don't just assume that the military must have such a role. Because when the military steps forward, we complain that the military is interfering. And when the military stays back, we say the military is not helping. Let's not define the military's role without any support by the law.

Every soldier is a Thai citizen, everyone has a civic duty to help develop democracy. This is the way I see it. The military need not assume any special role of developing democracy.

Vietnam

Trade With Noncommunist Neighbors Sought
BK2506095589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 25 Jun 89

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, June 25 (AFP)—Vietnam is ready to ignore political differences and promote trade relations with its non-communist but market-seeking neighbours in Southeast Asia in a bid to revive the country's moribund economy.

"Economic and trade ties can develop very well despite political problems—the world has changed a lot," said Tran Xuan Phoi, the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry official responsible for non-communist countries.

Everything is possible "as long as it is shared," Mr. Phoi said, citing as an example Vietnam's flourishing trade with Singapore, which had close links with the South Vietnamese regime overthrown by communist forces in 1975.

He also noted the commercial links that have developed with Thailand although official ties between Bangkok and Hanoi "have been almost nil since January 1979" when Vietnam set up a client government in Phnom Penh.

"The Thais have possibilities... We have needs. We therefore ignore the political problems," he said, adding: "everybody knows very well that Vietnam imports a lot of Thai rice via Singapore, Hong Kong and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Phoi proudly displayed a brochure on a recent visit here by a delegation of 81 Thai businessmen to show the potential of trade relations with Thailand, a key backer with China of the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance.

Vietnam "will warmly welcome new projects," the ministry official said, pointing to Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's pledge to transform communist Indochina from a battlefield into a market for Thai goods.

He said several sectors would interest the Thais in the long term, including precious-stone mining, banking, processing of marine products, tourism, hotel construction and opening restaurants in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Vietnam has repeatedly expressed a desire to join the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Hanoi, aware of the problems in developing official ties with these countries, is looking instead towards the private sector—in Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, as well as Thailand.

Trade ties are most developed with Singapore, even though the Republic, like most Western countries, has officially maintained an embargo on Vietnam since 1979 and been a hardline anti-Hanoi voice in ASEAN conferences on Cambodia.

"Despite poor political relations, economic ties continue to develop" between Vietnam and Singapore, said Mr. Phoi, citing two reasons.

"First the two countries are close geographically and maritime distance is very short. Secondly, Chinese-origin Singapore merchants have traditional links with Vietnamese businessmen of similar origin. It's the same with Hong Kong."

Mr. Phoi estimated the value of Singapore-Vietnam at an average of some 300 million U.S. dollars a year. Most of Vietnam's exports to Europe are shipped via Singapore.

On Indonesia, the ministry official said "economic and political relations have been developing in a real sense for the past three years" and that Jakarta is "the first country to try to improve its ties with Hanoi."

Jakarta supplies credit to Hanoi for the purchase of Indonesian fertilizer and has "lent rice"—300,000 tonnes in 1987—when Vietnam needs it, Mr. Phoi said. Hanoi repaid the loan at the end of 1988.

A few Indonesian businessmen regularly shuttle between Jakarta, Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi to explore avenues for investment.

Indonesia's Suma Surya group is to open a joint-venture bank, Indovina, in Ho Chi Minh City in the next few weeks.

The group is also linking up with Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lits to overhaul and manage Vietnamese hotels, one in Hanoi and the other in Ho Chi Minh City. The two firms will not however put any funds into the projects.

Garuda, Indonesia's flag carrier, in early June began twice-weekly flights between Jakarta and Ho Chi Minh City, via Batam Island facing Singapore, and could service other cities including Hanoi, officials said here.

Malaysian Airline System also sent a delegation to Hanoi recently to discuss starting flights to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam's business capital.

Trade relations between Vietnam and Kuala Lumpur are almost non-existent but Hanoi is expecting a visit soon by a delegation of the Malaysian Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry said.

Ties with the Philippines are currently limited to flights by Philippine Airlines to Ho Chi Minh City, which began at the end of 1987. Annual trade between the two countries is estimated at only two million dollars.

A business delegation, led by Manila's deputy secretary of trade and industry, spent a week in Vietnam in January to explore possible cooperation projects.

Nguyen Van Linh Party Delegation To Visit Laos
BK2906160789 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29—A high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh will pay an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the near future at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

Nguyen Co Thach's Visit to France Reported
PM2706082089 Paris LE MONDE in French
25-26 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "French-Vietnamese Reconciliation"]

[Text] French-Vietnamese cooperation has resumed on new bases. However, the complete success of the international conference on Cambodia, scheduled to take place in Paris in August, still does not seem certain. These are the two results of the visit that Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, has just made to the French capital before visiting Stockholm and then London.

It emerged from the Hanoi foreign minister's talks in Paris, where he was received by the head of state, the prime minister—Mr Rocard welcomed this "reconciliation" on Friday—and several other government members, that France is prepared to help Vietnam in its rebuilding process. Roland Dumas will visit the country in December to personally chair a meeting of the joint cooperation commission. Bernard Kouchner and Thierry de Beauce, respectively secretary of state for humanitarian action and international cultural relations, will visit the country before then.

In addition, a cooperation agreement was signed on Thursday and Paris pledged to double the number of Vietnamese refugees welcomed in France each year (2,400 instead of 1,200). Finally, according to Nguyen

Co Thach, the French share already represents more than half of the \$400 million foreign investment in Vietnam in the past 6 to 8 months. In short, the improvement in bilateral relations, which Paris keenly desired, has happened.

Nguyen Co Thach's visit also fell into the framework of preparations for the international conference on Cambodia which, in principle, is due to open at the conference center on Avenue Kleber on 30 or 31 July. I say in principle because, although Mr Rocard expressed his conviction that "there are now realistic prospects for real peace in Southeast Asia," everything still depends on the result of talks which the Cambodian factions are to have in France on 24 and 25 July.

In this connection, the French seem convinced not only that the Vietnamese Army will leave Cambodia by 30 September, but that it will not return, whatever happens. The Vietnamese foreign minister hinted at this in a news conference Friday afternoon when he said that if the Khmer Rouge take advantage of the vacuum left by the Vietnamese withdrawal, in the absence of a settlement, responsibility for this will rest with those who support them and not with Vietnam.

But Hanoi continues to support Phnom Penh's refusal to include the Khmer Rouge in a coalition government before elections. Nor is there any question of including the Khmer Rouge in a Cambodian army. Nguyen Co Thach even asked that Pol Pot, who is still the real Khmer Rouge leader, be condemned for the massacres perpetrated when he was in power. So far the solution adopted has been to put forward a vaguer opposition "to the return to previous practice."

However, it seems possible that a compromise may be found on UN participation in an international mechanism to monitor a future agreement. Hanoi and Phnom Penh still refuse to allow such a mechanism to be placed under UN auspices because Cambodia's seat in New York is occupied by a government—Prince Sihanouk's government—that includes the Khmer Rouge, and because the international organization has condemned the Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia on several occasions. To break the deadlock, the United Nations might "rouse itself"—to cite Nguyen Co Thach's expression—in August to put an end to its condemnation of Vietnam, in which case Hanoi and Phnom Penh would then offer it more than the place in the international monitoring mechanism that they are reserving for Perez de Cuellar, "on a personal basis."

Other problems remain. Until recently it seemed that in addition to the four Cambodian factions (the three resistance factions and the Phnom Penh faction), the Paris international conference would be attended by the eight countries in the region concerned (Vietnam, Laos, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), the five UN Security Council member states, and India. Vietnam also wants participation by

Sweden, Finland, Austria, and the three members of the former international monitoring commission set up by the 1954 Geneva agreements (Canada and Poland, in addition to India).

The Unknown Chinese Factor

This increase in the number of participants worries those—notably France—who see it as a source of complications. Finally, Nguyen Co Thach expressed the hope that one of the conference's deputy chairmen should be an Indochinese state, which should raise fewer problems because Indonesia is the other deputy chairman and France, as host country, is the chairman.

But the caution being shown with regard to the possible success of this conference probably stems from the unknown Chinese factor, especially after the tougher line adopted in recent weeks. "The fact that China has the flu does not give Vietnam a fever," Nguyen Co Thach retorted. The Vietnamese deny any link between the process of normalizing their relations with China—inevitably back burned by the situation in Beijing—and a settlement of the Cambodian conflict. It remains to be seen whether the two questions can be separated. A weakened China is not necessarily a source of stability in Asia. A viable agreement on Cambodia is difficult to imagine without China's go-ahead.

It will therefore probably be necessary to wait at least until 24 July when Prince Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen meet in France to know the position more accurately. The prince has already told several interlocutors that Deng Xiaoping once told him: "If you drop the Khmer Rouge, I will fight you...."

Nguyen Co Thach Pays Official Visit to Sweden

BK2906155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT
29 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 - Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Sweden on June 26-27 at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

During his visit, Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, Minister of Cooperation for Development Mrs. Lena Hjelm Wallen, Minister of Foreign Trade Mrs. Anita Gradin and other officials of the Swedish Government.

During these talks, the two sides exchanged views on the Cambodia issue, the process of renovation in Vietnam and other question of bilateral concern. The Swedish side welcomed Vietnam's declaration to withdraw all its volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 and was of the opinion that by this action Vietnam not only has been stepping up efforts for finding a fair and reasonable political solution to the

Cambodia issue but also has opened up new possibilities and prospects for strengthening the multi-faceted cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side thanked the Swedish Government for its valuable and effective assistance over the past decades, welcomed Sweden's contribution to solving the Cambodia issue politically, and supported Sweden's participation in the international conference on Cambodia expected to take place in Paris in early August 1989. The Vietnamese side expressed its wish to broaden cooperation with Sweden, even in the field of training personnel specializing in finance, banking industry, law and management. During his visit, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met with the Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia Committee of Sweden, and representatives of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

Eighth National Assembly Session Concludes

29 June Proceedings Reported

*BK2906145989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Station correspondent Tieu Lien's report on 29 June proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi]

[Summary] This morning, the National Assembly held its plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the direction of Chairman Le Quang Dao.

The deputies heard Do Mui, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Cao Si Kiem, director general of the State Bank, present a number of issues related to the views expressed by the National Assembly deputies in their group discussions during the past several days.

At the request of the National Assembly deputies, Cao Si Kiem dealt with the possibility of meeting the demands for credit services and cash supply in the days to come.

Next, the deputies heard Vo Van Kiet report on the socioeconomic situation in the country. According to Vo Van Kiet, the initial success in stabilizing prices and checking inflation is of great significance.

Regarding industrial production, Vo Van Kiet stressed the need to reconsider the interest rates in order to generate enough capital in support of production. He disclosed that uniform measures would be adopted in the days ahead and that this move would impact positively on both the economy and society. He said:

[Begin recording] "The reports all shared a common issue. In fact, many comrades were very correct and accurate in saying that while we may face some new problems, most of our difficulties are old ones which have been lessened by state subsidization and other systems. Actually, we do not face any new difficulties.

Rather, we are experiencing the same old problems which have been further exposed now that more actual production operations have begun to take form. In the past, we used to refer to false profits and actual losses. Now, we say actual losses and actual profits. Though the statement sounds better, it is not yet complete.

Thus, according to your evaluation, not many production installations will have to declare bankruptcy. A complete solution calls for efforts to improve product quality, to effect a change in management, and so forth. Actually, we need to pay attention to several issues. As far as raw materials are concerned, although supply is not as difficult as it was before, the following problems call for solutions:

The first issue is capital which, as brother Kiem has presented in his report, involves the work of the comrades in charge of the banking sector. We have adopted similar measures to resolve this issue. By this, I mean interest rates. So far, the banking sector has set the same average rates for capital recovery, loan rates, and fines without taking into consideration production cycles and the differences between the various enterprises as well as between industrial and agricultural sectors. The same points and terms have been applied so far. If something went beyond the set limits, fines would be imposed.

As far as interest rates are concerned, the same rates have been applied without taking into consideration production cycles and other factors. It is necessary to rectify this situation and guarantee funds, not by recovering capital but by continuing to provide funding as before or even by making more investments.

Now that we have exchanged views with the comrade National Assembly deputies from Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City where people have directly engaged in production, we believe that the ways in which the central echelon and the Council of Ministers are handling the situation are justifiable.

The second issue that calls for a uniform solution is the question of labor force. According to the National Assembly deputies from Haiphong, that city has a surplus work force of more than 3,000 people. In the words of the comrade National Assembly deputies from Haiphong, since this surplus work force involves local industrial production, with a 1.5 billion-dong fund and through various problem-solving methods, and with the personal efforts of grass-roots units and the assistance from the central government, they think they can find a complete solution to the issue." [end recording]

Comrade Vo Van Kiet talked a great deal about grain production, and said that recently typhoons Nos 2 and 3 also caused a slight increase in grain prices. As a member of the Council of Ministers and a National Assembly deputy, Comrade Vo Van Kiet also presented some views on the administration of video tapes and books and magazines, and some other issues. He said:

[Begin recording] "The cultural report herein generally involves us all. If the National Assembly makes a decision on the X-rated video issue as proposed by the culture minister, it can be said that the Council of Ministers' operational responsibility and the state management system will be supported very favorably. Although some newspapers have criticized this issue, saying that the difficult economic situation has caused such an unhealthy phenomena, I do not believe we should blame the difficult economic situation. We should pinpoint the areas affected by the difficult economic situation and deal precisely with those difficulties. How can we call the availability of 50 video recorders an economic difficulty when teenagers and even adults rush to buy tickets to watch these X-rated video movies. All such manifestations and what has been reported by the minister to the National Assembly actually involves the networks of the state and Army because it is unlikely that private individuals dare to engage in such operations. Even if they do, their operations are still very limited. All this filth must be dealt with by the networks of the state, the party, the Army, and even the public security organizations. I think the responsibility for managerial control rests with the state. However, if we do not have a unified view and initiate remedial action within the party and state, we will have no way to check this situation. Since the issue involves all the people and the party, if we, the National Assembly deputies and the people's councillors at all levels, do not deal severely with the issue, there will be no way to improve the cultural network as reported by the culture minister. The responsibility of course rests with the functional sectors. However, if we do not cooperate with one another and if no severe action is taken by each sector and in each network, there will be no way to prevent the issue from becoming widespread". [end recording]

Also during this morning's meeting, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement. He thanked the deputies for commenting on the performance of the Council of Ministers, he promised to improve the performance of his council, and he stressed the importance of socioeconomic development in the mountainous areas. Do Muoi said:

[Begin recording] "I would like report to the National Assembly that in the course of operation by the Council of Ministers, the economic problem of the midland and mountainous regions, the economy of the tribal people constitutes one of the main points on which we are focusing our study. It can be said that the midland and mountainous regions account for quite a large area of our country, where most of our resources can be found and most of our tribal people live. With a view to satisfactorily exploiting and advancing the economy of mountainous regions, we must strive to improve the policy and system to liberate the production force and develop the potentials there for national construction." [end recording]

Chairman Do Muoi devoted a great deal of time speaking about budgetary revenues and expenditures. He

proposed that deputies should pay more attention to the budgetary issue by motivating units and the people to thoroughly understand their responsibility to the country in the current situation and to pay or collect taxes promptly. He said:

[Begin recording] Now, we have to concentrate on normalizing the collection of revenues in the state-run sector because this issue is very pressing. As for the collection of revenues in the nongovernmental trade and industry sectors, it can be said that we still lose about 40-50 percent of the taxes. [end recording]

Regarding budgetary expenses, Chairman Do Muoi proposed that we economize on administrative expenses.

"The above is a summarized report on this morning's meeting of the National Assembly in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. In the afternoon, Chairman Le Quang Dao worked with the delegations' heads to prepare the various draft resolutions to be presented in the closing meeting tomorrow, 30 June."

Communique Discusses Socioeconomics
BK2906151989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 29 Jun 89

["Communique No 7 of the Eighth National Assembly's Fifth Session"]

[Text] On the morning of 29 June 1989, the National Assembly held a plenary meeting in the conference hall under the direction of its chairman, Le Quang Dao.

The deputies heard Comrade Cao Si Kiem, director general of the State Bank, answer the questions of some deputies about banking operations. The deputies requested that the Council of Ministers elaborate on some of the socioeconomic issues as a result of the debate.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement largely on the development of grain production and business in the current situation. Then Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement to the National Assembly. He welcomed the deputies' views on assessing the socioeconomic situation in the first half of the year and the measures to remove obstacles and difficulties in production and circulation and to quickly stabilize the country's socioeconomic situation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that in the present stage, we must strive to increase revenues—especially, to effectively overcome the revenue losses in order to reduce overexpenditure in the state budget—and, at the same time, reduce or suspend expenses that are not really necessary. All echelons, sectors, agencies, mass organizations, economic units and citizens should scrupulously comply with all policies, laws, and discipline on financial revenues and cash management.

In the afternoon and evening of 29 June 1989, the deputies studied and contributed views to the draft resolutions and conclusions to be approved at this National Assembly session.

Nguyen Van Linh Attends Closing

*BK3006033689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] This morning the National Assembly continued its work at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended.

Comrade Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, answered questions from various deputies. Comrade Vu Mao then read the draft amendments to some points of the Constitution and presented the Bill on Amending the Law on the Organization of People's Councils and People's Committees and the Bill on Amending the Law on the Election to People's Councils. Comrade Duong Xuan An read the Draft Resolution the Law on Trade Unions. Comrade Le Van Triet read the Draft Resolution on Socioeconomic Affairs and the Budget of the Fifth National Assembly Session. Comrade Duong Xuan An read the Draft Resolution on Renovating the Tax System in our country. Comrade (Phan Qua) read the draft resolution on readjusting the territorial boundaries of Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces. Comrade Vu Mao read the Draft Resolution of the Constitution Revision Committee and the Resolution Ratifying the Council of Ministers' Decision To Change Its Personnel. Comrade Tran Thi Tam Dan read the Draft Resolution on Commemorating President Ho Chi Minh's 100th Birthday Anniversary.

The deputies adopted these resolution with a majority vote. The National Assembly then held its closing meeting, during which the National Assembly chairman made a statement.

Fifth Session Closes

*BK3006104289 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] The Fifth Session of the National Assembly, Eighth Legislature, concluded successfully at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall on Friday. Present at the closing session were party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

After 10 days' of working in a spirit of frankness and seriousness, the National Assembly unanimously held that some important progress has been made in Vietnam's socioeconomic development for the first half of this year, especially in agricultural production. (?The

economy) became more stable, and the people's life became easier. However, this is just initial progress, and it is unstable. New socioeconomic difficulties have appeared.

The National Assembly affirmed that the targets, tasks, and orientations on the policies and mechanism of socioeconomic management stipulated in the previous session's resolution are correct and need to be carried out in the last half of this year—that is, to eliminate bureaucracy and state subsidies and switch over to socialist accounting and business production.

The National Assembly also pointed to the policies and immediate measures aimed at successfully materializing the socioeconomic development goals from now to the end of this year.

At this session, the National Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, including one on the draft tax system, and the draft law on trade union organization.

The National Assembly praised the Vietnamese Army volunteers who have fulfilled their internationalist duty in Cambodia and will return home by the end of this September.

Commentary Views Renovation Economic Program

*BK2706030189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Jun 89 p 3*

[Commentary by Alan Dawson: "Now, It's Reaganomics in VN"]

[Text] Of all places, Vietnam has suddenly discovered Reaganomics and is so busy installing supply side economic laws it hasn't had time to get the word from liberal Western economists that it doesn't work.

If the Hanoi leadership is aware of President George Bush's often-regretted remark that supply side is "voodoo economics," it has chosen to ignore his advice.

For the past few months, Vietnam has been quietly cutting taxes, eliminating tariffs and generally giving free enterprise businessmen more of their money to invest in private business. Farmers, the backbone of what economy exists in Vietnam, are included in the programme.

Hanoi does not call the new policies Reaganomics or supply side. But the newest tactics under doi moi [renovation] are uncannily similar to those which, under Mr Reagan, surprised heavy-handed economists and boosted the US economy.

All economic reform in Vietnam is called doi moi or restructuring. It is most commonly compared with the Soviet Union's perestroika, although there are more differences than similarities.

By whatever name, huge sectors of the economy are being tossed to the supply side. Tax cuts have affected virtually every citizen in recent weeks. Hanoi is betting on the theory of depriving the government of money by trusting it to the hands of citizens.

Supply side is at once the most controversial and the most easily understood of all economic theories. In short, it consists of low taxes to enable private enterprise to use money as investment. Increase business success makes up for the lower tax rates by generating more taxpayers.

The risk of supply side in Vietnam's centralised bureaucracy is great, and there is little doubt that anti-doi moi conservative communists will work to subvert the programme now underway. Trusting citizens with their own money is not a feature of Stalinist systems.

Communist Vietnam has run a deficit budget for each of the 15 fiscal years since peace broke out in 1975. Although few official figures are ever released, published portions of the budget for 1987 showed a deficit of \$27 million on expenditures of \$156.3 million. The figures are incomplete because portions of the budget are official secrets.

Prime Minister Do Muoi said last December that the deficit ratio between 1986 and the current year was between 25 and 30 per cent.

Doi Moi's chief proponents, Communist Party boss Nguyen Van Linh and his supporters have seized upon one statistic to try to move available cash away from the government and into the hands of businessmen and farmers.

According to Mr Linh, state enterprises last year produced 30 per cent of the country's GNP, but used 70 per cent of the available investment money. Private enterprise used 30 per cent of the budget and produced 70 per cent of the GNP.

With that in mind, the government has ordered sweeping tax cuts that affect every citizen and reduce government income. In the past four months, these have included:

- cutting commodity taxes on basic foodstuffs by up to 70 per cent, combined with official abolition of the longtime practice of collecting such taxes two or three times;
- abolishing multiple taxing, under which a private business that pays commodity tax, for example, also has to pay a business tax. Hundreds of small businesses in former years were forced to shut down when taxes amounted to more than 100 per cent of income.
- slashing business taxes by about two-thirds;
- reducing restaurant and other service industry taxes by as much as half, and,

—allowing businessmen to deduct workers' wages as a legitimate, non-taxable expense. This major concession to reformers contradicts basic socialist principles.

Farm taxes have also been reduced, according to a 17-article government decree, although no specific schedule has been published dropping agricultural taxes is one of Mr Linh's major gambles, and could rebound on him politically and economically. Grain paid as tax has long propped up the government subsidy that has kept basic food affordable to many poor citizens.

Such subsidies are far from ended, even though their obituaries have been written. Several million Vietnamese still depend on subsidised food and essential items. Not least of these is the million-person army, with the Defence Ministry the major winner in this subsidy programme.

Since the new tax rates were ordered between February and May, the inflation rate has dropped considerably and local investment in industry and service sectors has increased. While it will take months or years to assess the effect of supply side economics fully in Vietnam, its initial gains appear to outweigh the setbacks.

Opposition to supply side was already being heard within a month of its start. Surprisingly, the first attack came from the Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN (People), supposedly a major supporter of Mr Linh and doi moi.

An editorial complained that tax revenues had met only 30 per cent of target in January and February. "We cannot make expenditures without knowing if we have money ready," the editorial said.

Since the new tax rates are already on the law books, however, there is little likelihood that the trend to supply side economics will be halted soon.

The theory of cutting taxes in order to generate both investment and increase government revenue has long been a political policy in southern Vietnam, where authorities wiped out thousands of small industrial, service and handicraft with anti-business taxes in the late 1970s.

During the past six months, only three specific tax increases have been announced in Vietnam, a marked contrast to the orthodox socialist theory of heavy taxation of the past.

Last March, the government announced modest tax rises on "items for which consumption is not encouraged." These were rice liquor (on which taxes were upped from 40 to 60 per cent); votive papers (up 20 per cent to 70 per cent) and firecrackers, on which the previous 50 per cent tax now is 60 per cent.

'Professional Administrators' May Run State Firms
*BK2706065189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT
27 Jun 89*

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, June 27 (AFP)—Vietnam is prepared to hand over management of its state-run enterprises to "professional administrators" from the private sector, authoritative economic sources said here.

Meanwhile, Hanoi has received guarantees from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for quick deployment of hard loans if social unrest erupts in the country's cash-starved state enterprises where many workers remain unpaid.

At the end of May, according to officials, unpaid salaries owed to public servants amounted to more than one billion dong (250,000 U.S. dollars), affecting some 30,000 employees.

By official count, 80 percent of Vietnam's 3,300 state enterprises were in "serious difficulty", struggling with "poor management and outdated equipment."

State-run firms are officially said to make up 60 percent of the country's industrial production, but the plants run at only half capacity.

The government, faced with a stagnant socialist economy and obliged to open the country to the private sector, no longer subsidises state-owned firms.

Many companies have cut staff or laid them off.

The decision to hand over management of public enterprises under contract to "professional administrators" is expected to be approved at the end of the week by the National Assembly.

In its current session, the assembly in Hanoi has focussed on proposals to boost the Vietnamese economy, officially recognized as going through a "period of readjustment."

"We must develop new management methods...taking what is best from the two worlds (socialist and capitalist) and find a formula that would suit Vietnam," said Nguyen Xuan Oanh, a government economic advisor and deputy for Ho Chi Minh City.

Mr. Oanh, a former official of the IMF, said that the formula government deputies are considering "will provide complete freedom to managers on one condition: that the enterprise works and makes a profit."

It would not be a question of "total privatisation," he said, adding that the government would nevertheless retain a "a minority share in these enterprises."

Mr. Oanh said it "was out of the question that the government go back on its decision to stop subsidising state-run enterprises," adding that state firms would continue to "play an important role in the economy of the country."

He said that in the event of social unrest in state-owned companies, Vietnam would receive immediate loans from the IMF "to pay the wages" of workers, some of whom have not been paid, according to informed sources, for at least three months.

Miners in northern Hong Hai have not been paid for four months, official press reports said. Teachers have also had long delays in receiving their pay.

IMF loans would be granted under the Structural Adjustment Fund (SAF), the deputy said.

Vietnam and the IMF have for two years been discussing ways of restructuring the Vietnamese economy as well as Hanoi's foreign debts totalling 100 million U.S. dollars, only 10 million of which have been repaid, informed Vietnamese sources said.

Detoxication Center Set Up in Ho Chi Minh City
*BK3006090589 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT
30 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—The Detoxication Centre was established in the Tan Sa Chau Church in Ho Chi Minh City under the custodianship of the local curate, Rev. Dinh Quang Thinh.

There were nine volunteers who came on different occasions and for different reasons. Mr Tin, 54, a former car driver became addicted at the age of 20 when Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) was still under U.S. control. He said using narcotics in those days was a status symbol. The youngest was Hien, 31. He took to heroin while convalescing from a malaria attack.

Rev. Thinh said that project was undertaken jointly by the church and the Red Cross chapter of Tan Binh Precinct. They had relied chiefly on donations from the local population to convert part of the church into a boarding house and to build a kitchen, and other facilities for the volunteers.

Mr Ba, an inmate of the centre and grandfather of 10 children, showing dark scars of needles on his arms, said his convulsions stopped after 10 days of treatment combining medication with naturopathy.

Rev. Thinh said his church and the Tan Binh Red Cross were trying to broaden the collection drive in order to take in more volunteers and also to teach them some handicrafts so that they could earn their own living after one year or so at the centre.

Australia

Hawke's France Visit Said To Improve Relations

PM2206142889 Paris LE MONDE in French
21 Jun 89 p 3

[Report by Patrice de Beer: "Good Relations Between Paris and Canberra"]

[Text] The Australian prime minister left Paris on Tuesday, 20 June, after a 4-day official visit during which he had talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Mr Rocard, Mr Dumas, and Mr Fauroux, as well as with Mrs Edwige Avice, and visited the Le Bourget air show.

In a little less than 1 year, French-Australian relations seem to have changed fundamentally. Relations, which broke down during Mr Chirac's government, like the high-speed train that stopped in the countryside Monday during a demonstration in Bob Hawke's honor—Australia is interested in high-speed rail links—are now looking good. After the tension caused by the disputes over New Zealand and nuclear tests and, above all, a deep mutual lack of understanding, Mr Hawke's visit gave them the relaxed and friendly aspect the Australians like so much. That was reflected in the talks Mr Rocard and Mr Hawke had in their shirtsleeves on the grounds of the Hotel Matignon.

Now that the New Caledonian problem seems to be approaching a solution, two areas of disagreement still cast a shadow over these relations: the now classic disagreement on the Mururoa tests, which has gone no further than exchanges of views, and Canberra's anxieties about 1993, Australia fearing that it will be "floored" by "fortress Europe." However, Mr Hawke said he is satisfied that the nuclear tests have been reduced from eight to six per year, as Mr Rocard told him. The latter said that "the decision to reduce the frequency of our tests has been welcomed by our friends who understand that we have a defense doctrine that differs from theirs."

Mr Hawke reminded LE MONDE of his "full support for French policy in New Caledonia," adding that his country "wants to help" France in every way it can to train a Kanak elite. "I welcome the Rocard government's attitude toward Australia and the South Pacific. These relations were far from good before. They have never been as good as they now are."

Mr Hawke and his French interlocutors also discussed bilateral cooperation, which should be strengthened, the Antarctic, which the Australian leader and Mr Mitterrand want to see turned into an international reserve, which is the only way of protecting the area's fragile environment, and Indochina. Canberra welcomed the French initiative in calling an international conference on Cambodia next August, "facilitating the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops before September and the holding

of free elections." Australia accepted the invitation to take part in this conference and said it is "prepared to play a role in the monitoring forces" that will be deployed in the area.

Rocard To Visit South Pacific in August

Mr Hawke, who is visiting France for the second time, called on "my friend Mr Chirac" on Monday to "inform him of Australia's participation in the 1989 Bicentennial celebrations and to thank him for the French Government and people's exceptional and generous contribution to Australia's bicentennial" last year. Showing no bitterness toward Mr Chirac who, when he was prime minister, "froze" relations with Canberra in 1986 and described Mr Hawke as "stupid," the latter announced that he would give the city of Paris a bust of La Perouse to mark the occasion.

Mr Rocard will return Mr Hawke's visit in August. Indeed, the French prime minister is due to visit the South Pacific for around 10 days on 16 August. In addition to Australia and Fiji, he will visit New Caledonia, Polynesia, and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Japanese Fishing Main Issue at Pacific Forum

BK3006091089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT
30 Jun 89

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Sydney, June 30 (AFP)—Japan is poised to become the biggest aid donor in the South Pacific but is getting little credit because of its refusal to stop gill-net fishing there, a senior Australian official said here Friday.

He said Japan's reluctance to negotiate on a multilateral regional fishing agreement or to ban the so-called "wall of death" gill-net tuna fishing would be among the main issues at the South Pacific Forum heads of government meeting in Kiribati on July 10 and 11.

"We can expect heads of government to say some fairly sharp things about Japan at the forum," the official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Japan is not entitled to attend the Tarawa talks but has been invited to Kiribati along with the United States, France, China, Britain and Canada for a post-forum briefing.

The official said the forum was expected to deliver a stinging rebuke to the Japanese, despite the increased aid from Japan.

At present Australia is the main donor for much of the Pacific, providing assistance this year totalling some 85 million Australian dollars (64 million U.S.) excluding its separate aid package to Papua New Guinea worth 303.3 million dollars (227.5 million U.S.).

Japanese aid to the South Pacific was estimated at 50 million U.S. dollars earlier this year and Tokyo has accorded assistance to two island nations in the last week totalling nearly 14 million dollars.

In Suva earlier this week, Japan came under strong criticism at regional fishing talks for refusing to ban Japanese vessels from using gillnets—vertical nets up to 60 kilometres (37 miles) long which trap everything in their path including small whales.

The official echoed the assessment of regional diplomats that Japan's refusal, on the grounds that more research was needed, had gone down badly with Pacific nations, especially those with no natural resources apart from fish.

Some had likened this to Japan's "research" catch of minke whales, saying that by the time research into gill-net fishing was finished, so would be the supply of fish from the Pacific.

Questions are already being asked around the Pacific about Japanese aid intentions, and whether they have anything to do with fishing.

(In New Zealand, the environmental organisation Greenpeace on Friday accused the Japanese Government of "blackmail" in its latest aid to Western Samoa, totalling 6.4 million U.S. dollars.

(Greenpeace spokesman Mike Hagler, who attended the Forum Fisheries Agency talks in Suva, said he found it "entirely predictable" that Japan would use aid to try and stop action on gill-net fishing.)

(A spokesman for the Western Samoan High Commission in Wellington said the funds which would be used in Apia to upgrade a ferry terminal and to construct a breakwater would make Japan his country's largest single aid donor.)

This week Japan also announced a 7.5 million U.S. aid package to the Solomon Islands to build fishing facilities.

The Australian official said that neither Japan nor Taiwan had been moved by arguments from the Forum Fisheries Agency, which handles fishing matters for the South Pacific states, that gill-net fishing could wipe out 30 per cent of tuna resources every year.

"South Korea earned some brownie points by offering to stop," said the official, who attended the Suva talks. But he pointed out that only one South Korean boat had been gill-netting in Pacific waters.

"The Taiwanese who are the biggest gill-netters didn't react at all while the Japanese with about 60 boats showed no signs of being moved."

The official tipped that after the forum some Pacific nations might unilaterally move to ban all Japanese fishing vessels from their exclusive zones, a course already taken by Papua New Guinea, Palau and the Marshall Islands.

New Tasmania State Premier Sworn In
BK3006075289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0700 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Tasmania's new Labor Party premier, Mr Michael Field, says he will work immediately on his minority government's first budget. Mr Field, who will govern in an alliance with five Green independent members of Parliament, says the budget will include major tax concession.

The new premier was sworn in after his Liberal Party predecessor, Mr Robin Gray, lost a vote of no-confidence in Parliament and resigned.

Mr Gray's resignation means that the Liberal Party—Australia's main opposition—is now governing in only one of the country's six states.

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3 July 1989

